



Because it was organized two years after the passage of the National Bank Act of 1863, the Manheim National Bank holds the distinction of being one of the oldest national banks in Lancaster County.

In response to the needs of that era, a number of prominent citizens of Manheim and community held a meeting on February 4, 1865, in the Town Council Chamber. There these men decided to receive subscriptions for the sale of bank stock.

Chartered on March 18, 1865, the bank was opened for business two days later with Abram L. Kauffman as first President, with a capital of \$100,000 which was increased to \$150,000 by 1882.

Although the original location was the same site as the present one, in 1866 the bank was moved to South Main Street in the property now owned by Claude Ginder. However, in 1924 it was returned to the square and to a newly erected building.

As the bank personnel have done in the past, the present directors and officers express their sincere appreciation to the stockholders, depositors, and borrowers, who during the years have patronized the Manheim National Bank by their thrift and excellent management of home, farm, and industry.



It has been a pleasure for this bank to have a part in helping to provide a full line of courteous and efficient banking facilities for the people of this community . . . the Best People and the Best Community in a prosperous country.

These people have made it possible for the Manheim National Bank to accumulate \$1,027,808.57 in capital, profits, surplus, and reserve.

Total Assets \$7,193,623.48 as of April 2, 1962.

Board of Directors

Aaron K. Becker
Landis G. Brubaker
Paul Heagy
Noah W. Kreider

A. R. Mummau
Clayton L. Nestleroth
Nelson Weaver
J. Norman Weaver

Officers

J. Norman Weaver, President
Aaron K. Becker, Secretary
J. Harry Carper, Ass't Cashier
Kenneth E. Miller, Teller
Miriam Heisey, Clerk
Miriam E. Boll, Clerk
Joanne B. Shenk, Clerk
Oscar H. Ruhl, Caretaker

Clayton L. Nestleroth, Vice Pres.
Harry B. Shearer, Cashier
Glenn I. Showers, Teller
Melvin E. Peiffer, Clerk
Mary Ann Barnes, Clerk
Joan E. Shelly, Clerk
Shirley J. Clark, Clerk
Raymond B. Ginder, Caretaker

The Manheim National Bank

Manheim, Pennsylvania

The Bank of Courteous Service

All Deposits Insured up to \$10,000.00 For Each Depositor

Manheim Bicentennial

1762

1962



"OUR STIEGEL HERITAGE"

June 2 through 10, 1962

INTRODUCTION

In presenting this commemorative book of the Bicentennial of Manheim's founding, the committee is fully cognizant of the fact that some readers will not find here all they had hoped to find; and others will pass by bits of information which they will consider unimportant. Our assignment has not been easy. First, we have been involved in a difficult sifting process due to the flood of words and pictures which have literally inundated us. Secondly, we have been forced by the limits of time to prepare this book in a period of six weeks. Constantly as we pursued the work, we have been reminded of "Old Home Week" of 1912, and always by our side as a standard to go by has been the excellent Souvenir Book published in that same year in celebration of the town's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. Not only have we attempted to equal that volume in format and content. We have sought to surpass it in some respects.

Any observer of Manheim's history must be impressed by the very slow growth of the town during its first 175 years and the almost phenomenal growth in the last 25 years. Our task has been to look at the town through all of its history; and resulting from such scrutinizing, we have assembled pictures with accompanying text which, we hope, will give you a clear story of Manheim and its people from 1762 to 1962.

Confidently we believe that the book which you hold in your hand will be treasured by you and your descendants increasingly more through the years. The task of preparation is over. May you enjoy reading this book as much as we enjoyed its preparation.

THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Loy C. Awkerman
George L. Heiges
John Dunlap Kendig



The Editorial Committee at Work

BI-CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1962 THROUGH SUNDAY, JUNE 10

SATURDAY June 2 FIREMAN'S CONVENTION AND PARADE
SUNDAY June 3 "FAITH OF OUR FATHERS" DAY
MONDAY June 4 HOMECOMING DAY
TUESDAY June 5 YOUTH DAY
WEDNESDAY June 6 LABOR AND INDUSTRY DAY
THURSDAY June 7 LADIES' DAY
FRIDAY June 8 AGRICULTURAL DAY
SATURDAY, JUNE 9 VETERANS AND FRATERNAL DAY
BI-CENTENNIAL PARADE
SUNDAY, June 10 THE FESTIVAL OF THE RED ROSE

An historical spectacle will be presented each evening during Bi-Centennial Week (Monday through Saturday) on the Athletic Field. Staged by the John B. Rogers Producing Company, and with local talent, it will portray in dramatic form the story of Manheim through two hundred years.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE MANHEIM BI-CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Mayor Herbert D. Obetz — General Chairman

Oscar Achey
Loy Awkerman
Warren Berry
Barbara Bomberger
Larry Bomberger
Ammon Boyer
H. B. Brandt
Vivian Brown
Francis Cassel
Paul Cassel
Robert E. Doster
L. Fornoff, Jr.
Dorothy Goshert
Lester Hackman
George L. Heiges
Donald M. Heisey
M. F. Heisey
Barry L. Henry
Paul Hoffman
John Keech

Miles H. Keiffer
J. Dunlap Kendig
Larry King
Joseph L. Knittle
R. W. Kreider, Jr.
C. G. Longenecker
Horace H. Martin, Jr.
Catherine Martin
Richard M. Martin
George W. Miller
H. D. Obetz
Elden Rettew
Maurice L. Sanko
Morris Shaffer
John H. Shank
Kenneth Shenenberger
Phoebe Showers
Marlin R. Stoner
R. James Tribble
Juergen Walbrecht



Henry William Stiegel Admires a Product of His Glassworks

THE BURGESSES OF MANHEIM – 1838-1962

The following men have served the Borough of Manheim as Burgess through one hundred and twenty-four years. The last man named on the list has the distinction of having been the last Burgess as well as being the first Mayor. By Act of Legislature in 1960, the title of Burgess has been discontinued in all municipalities.

1838-39-40	David May
1841	Nathaniel Ranck
1842	Adam Smith
1843-44-45	Lewis Gibble
1846	Michael B. Moyer
1847-48	Dr. Daniel L. Carpenter, Sr.
1849	Dr. John M. Dunlap
1850	Lewis W. Gibble
1851	Joseph McCorkle
1852-53	Jacob Huber
1854	Nathan Worley
1855-56	Dr. C. J. Snavely
1857	Jacob E. Cross
1858	Henry Arndt
1859-60-61	Gabriel Shaffner
1862-63	David May
1864	J. M. Hahn
1865	H. C. Gingrich
1866-67	Willoughby Litzenberger
1868	M. E. Bomberger
1869-70	H. G. Hogendobler
1871-72	Nathan Worley
1873	Abraham Kline
1874	Benjamin D. Danner
1875	H. E. Shimp
1876-77	J. Z. Eby
1878-79	Dr. John M. Dunlap
1880	H. C. Boyd
1881 to 1887	M. E. Bomberger
1887 to 1889	C. J. Reiff
1889 to 1897	M. E. Bomberger
1897 to 1900	Jerome S. Yocum
1900 to 1901	M. E. Bomberger
1901 to 1903	Henry C. Boyd
1903 to 1906	Aaron Frey
1906 to 1909	John N. Becker
1909 to 1914	John N. Schenck
1914	Harry H. Berntheizel
1914 to 1922	Monroe M. Pfautz
1922 to 1926	Martin G. Hess
1926 to 1938	Dr. J. D. Hershey
1938 to 1946	Paul Hoffman
1946 to 1947	Ralph M. Busser
1947 to 1951	Paul Hoffman
1951 to 1960	James S. Kuhn
1960 to present	Herbert D. Obetz

A RECORD OF TWO HUNDRED YEARS Manheim Borough – 1762-1962

The Valley of the Chicquesalunga Creek (now shortened to Chiques) of which Manheim is the center was peopled by Indians hundreds of years before any history of the area was chronicled by white men. While no definite information is at hand concerning the location of Indian villages, the constant excavation of Indian artifacts is evidence enough that this valley which we love and admire today was also beloved by the Indians. The earliest known inhabitants of the region were the Indians of the Chiques Creek, the petty Canoy tribe a few miles northwest, the wandering and treacherous Shawnees about Cocalico, as well as southwest toward the Susquehanna, the Ganawese between Paxtang and Conestoga, and the Susquehannock-Conestogas, tenanted at different times all sections of the region between the Conestoga and Susquehanna Rivers. But by the time of the migration of German and Swiss, beginning in 1710, into this region, Lancaster County contained only fragments of the once

powerful Indian tribes who called these hills and valleys their home.

Although we date the discovery of America from 1492, it was not until 1607 that the first permanent settlement in the new world was made at Jamestown in Virginia. That was almost one hundred years before there was a permanent white settlement in present Lancaster County, although Captain John Smith, leader of the Jamestown settlement is credited with having explored the Susquehanna Valley into present Pennsylvania. It was he who first described our Susquehannock Indians in a book published in England.

Not until 1681, almost 75 years after the Jamestown settlement did William Penn begin his "Holy Experiment" in his colony of Pennsylvania, although the Swedes had established a colony in the Delaware Valley in 1638. With the coming of Penn, our Commonwealth had its beginning and the first three counties were then named by Penn himself.



Manheim Borough Council

From left: Harry Smith, Peter Arnold, Benjamin Ney, Clair Buch, Herbert Obetz, Mayor, Oscar Achey, Pres., James

Tribble, Sec., Ellsworth Shank, Warren Berry, Joseph Knittle, Robert Gordon



Executive Committee of the Bicentennial

Seated from left: Henry Brandt, Mrs. H. H. Martin, Jr., Herbert Obetz, Mrs. J. L. Brown, John Keech, Paul Hoffman. Standing from left: H. H. Martin, Jr., Lewis Fornoff, Jr.,

Larry Bomberger, Warren Berry, John Kendig, Oscar Achey, Elden Rettew

They were Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, each one with an eastern boundary on the Delaware River, but with western boundaries which were vague and indefinite.

In 1710 a band of ten Swiss Mennonites with their families led by Hans Herr were granted 10,000 acres of limestone farmland in a distant western corner of Conestoga Township in Chester County. Here then was the first settlement in the area of present Lancaster County. Twenty years after that original settlement of 1710, pioneers of varying linguistic and religious strains had taken up land in every portion of the area we now call Lancaster County. Soon there was objection to the great distance which they had to travel to the county seat which was Chester on the Delaware; and in answer to a petition in 1729 from the new settlers, another county was formed "henceforth to be called Lancaster County." One of the townships in this fourth county of Pennsylvania was Donegal which had been a township in old Chester as early as 1722. As the name was Irish, so nearly every family in Donegal Township was of Scotch Irish extraction.

A Tract of Land With an Interesting Pedigree

When William Penn came to his colony in 1699, he was accompanied by James Logan, who served him as secretary and advisor and later served Penn's widow and sons in a similar capacity. In the almost half century that Logan was active in the affairs of the colony, he became the possessor by purchase of considerable land in every portion of the colony; and at death was rated a wealthy man. But there were 5000 acres of land to which he held title which did not cost him one shilling of purchase money. These 5000 acres were a gift from William Penn's widow Hannah and her sons John, Thomas and Richard "in consideration as some acknowledgement and reward of the many faithful and important services performed for our family by James Logan." Now we come to the portion of this gift to Logan which brings it close to home. Of the 5000 acres referred to, 1400 acres were situated in Donegal Township on Chicquesalunga Creek. In 1751, Logan died at which time there were 729 acres of the tract in Donegal Township remaining; and these were willed to his granddaughter Sarah who married Isaac Norris, Jr., speaker of the Colonial Assembly. Upon the death of Sarah Logan Norris, the tract passed to her husband and daughter Mary (who some years later became the wife of the famous patriot John Dickinson).

By this time, however, the land was no longer in Donegal Township but in a new political subdivision which had been cut out of Donegal. While the pioneers of Donegal Township were Scotch Irish, the later settlers were German and Swiss who pushed further eastward along the two branches of the Chicquesalunga Creek. In 1741 the new township of Rapho was created and included all of the land between Big and Little Chiquesalunga Creeks. The earliest extant assessor's list of Rapho Township is dated 1756 and of 118 heads of families listed thereon, over 100 are German-Swiss. In view of this, certainly the new township should have been given a name of German origin. The fact that it was named Rapho after a town in County Donegal in old Ireland is evidence enough that the German speaking pioneers had little voice in civil affairs.

A Town is Begun and Name Manheim

Two prominent Philadelphia merchants were Charles and Alexander Stedman who during their years in Pennsylvania had accumulated considerable real estate in widely separated areas of the colony. Moreover, together with Henry William Stiegel they were in the business of producing iron and operated Elizabeth Furnace in northern Lancaster County and Charming Forge in Berks County. Apparently with very definite purposes, the Stedmans on September 17, 1762 purchased from Isaac Norris and daughter Mary the tract of 729 acres which has previously been traced from the days of the founding of the colony. On September 20, 1762 — the same year in which they acquired it — the Stedmans sold to their partner Stiegel a one-third undivided share of the tract. The Stedmans paid 3000 pounds for the tract and Stiegel paid to his partners 1000 pounds for his third interest. At today's monetary values, the tract cost the three men about

\$13,000 but based on the standards of 1762, it cost perhaps one-third of that amount. Having come to a decision to begin a town, said town to be named Manheim, the tract had been surveyed by David Stout who also planned the town and laid it out in 359 lots of uniform size which sold for ten pounds each plus an annual ground rent, which amounted to two dollars and twenty cents. Demanded from successive property owners through the years, these annual rents were constantly and increasingly a source of irritation until in 1881 by community action the ground rents were forever satisfied by the payment of \$6500 to the heirs of John D. Hiester, who had legally purchased the right to collect the ground rents from the heirs of William Bausman.

It is apparent that Stiegel was the moving spirit in the founding of Manheim and that the Stedmans evidenced little interest in the development of the town. One of the original streets was named Stiegel but there was none named Stedman. There were three streets named for Britons — Pitt, Wolfe, Granby — and three in honor of Germans — Charlotte, Ferdinand, Prussian (during World War I changed to Main). The writer of this abbreviated history maintains that two of our old streets have been misspelled from the beginning and that even Stiegel did not perceive the error. Wolf Street was surely named for the British general, James Wolfe who died at Quebec in 1759; and so Wolf is improper. The name Granby in Manheim is spelled Gramby but without a doubt it was named in honor of John Manners, Marquess of Granby who was a very popular English hero at the time of Manheim's founding.

Henry William Stiegel — Chief of the Founders

Because of the fact that Mr. Stiegel was the only one of the three founders of Manheim, who was closely identified with the town and its early development, he has been called "The Founder" almost to the exclusion of any mention of Charles and Alexander Stedman. Of Henry William Stiegel's European background, nothing is known, apart from the fact that he was born in the German city of Cologne on May 13, 1729. On August 30, 1750 — at the age of twenty — he arrived at the port of Philadelphia, with his widowed mother and a younger brother, Anthony. No redemptioner as were many of his fellow German immigrants, he found employment in the mercantile house of Charles and Alexander Stedman in Philadelphia. Two years later he began work as a clerk at the iron furnace of Jacob Huber in northern Lancaster County. Huber, also a German, had established his furnace in 1750 — maybe earlier — and named it Elizabeth in honor of his daughter. When Stiegel came to Elizabeth Furnace, he took up residence with his mother and brother at the village of Heidelberg (Schaefferstown). Henry's advances soon took him away from Heidelberg, but his mother and brother lived out their lives in that town (now in Lebanon County).

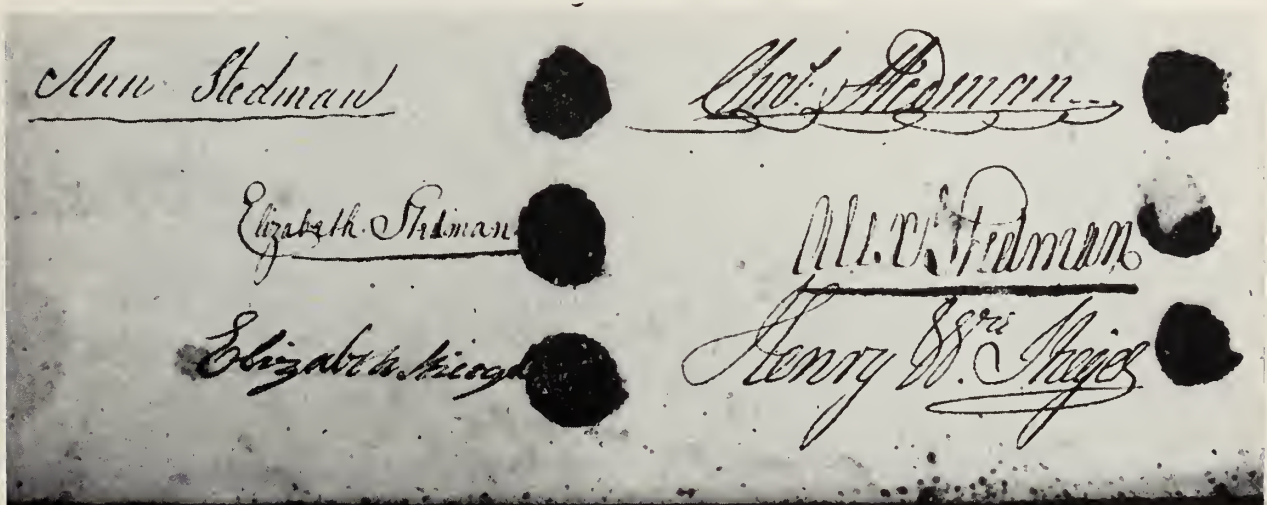
Stiegel's rise in the next ten years was rapid. In the same year in which he arrived at Elizabeth Furnace, he took as his wife the ironmaster's daughter, who bore him two daughters, Barbara and Elizabeth. Elizabeth Huber Stiegel died in 1758, and within a year, Henry Stiegel married Elizabeth Holtz of Roxborough near Philadelphia. To this union was born a son Jacob.

By 1758, Stiegel's friendship with the Stedman brothers had crystallized into a partnership which led to the purchase from Jacob Huber of Elizabeth Furnace. Under the ambitious guiding hand of Stiegel the estate was increased from 400 acres to more than 10,000 acres, and the settlement around the furnace became in a few years a self contained community. Also the products of Elizabeth Furnace became more diversified, and soon a great variety of castings were being turned out, as well as the famous cannon stoves and six-plate and ten-plate stoves. Here Stiegel also experimented in the making of glass to the extent of making bottles and window glass.

His next forward step, again in union with the Stedman brothers was the purchase of Tulpehocken (renamed Charming) Forge in Berks County where the principal end product was bar iron. In the operation of both ventures — Elizabeth Furnace and Charming Forge — the Stedmans remained in



SPECIMENS OF STIEGEL IRON WORK PRODUCED AT ELIZABETH FURNACE — Upper left: A Stiegel Fire Back; Lower left: A Stiegel Cannon Stove; right: A Stiegel Stove.



Signatures of the founders of Manheim as they appear on many deeds to the original lot owners.

the background while Stiegel prospered and progressed as an ironmaster, at the same time taking a lively interest in Lutheran church affairs at nearby Brickerville and in civil affairs. Certainly it was Stiegel's success as an ironmaster that supplied the impetus and gave him the courage to go ahead with the planning of the town of Manheim.

We return to the subject of Manheim. In the center of the town was set aside a wide open space which was designated as High Street (named Market Square in 1872) with eastward and westward extending streets. Sometime in 1763 or perhaps in the following year, Stiegel built a residence on the n.e. corner of High and Prussian Streets. It was an imposing mansion of red brick which a hundred and more years ago lost its identity when an upcoming local merchant saw it only as a potential storeroom and remodelled it as such, even adding a third story.

For additional information concerning the changes at that time we need only to turn to Rupp's Lancaster County history of 1844. There we read "Mr. John Arndt, in improving the house, made such alterations that the original of the internal arrangement is so materially altered as to leave neither the "Baron's" pulpit, from which, in a large upper salon, he, in the capacity of a preacher, addressed his hands employed at the glass factory; nor are any other fixtures any longer visible. What remains of the internal, has not its like, in the United States. Its rich scenery painting of falconry on the sides of the room walls — and the tablets of china, curiously painted and fastened on the jambs, attract and excite the admiration of all who have the pleasure of spending a few moments with the hospitable and affable owner of the house." The painted wall hanging, mentioned in the above description is now part of the Danner collection in the Hershey Museum. The tablets of china referred to Dutch tiles illustrating Bible stories which bordered the fireplaces and which were distributed to local residents when Mr. Arndt altered the house and in some cases are still possessed by remnants of old families.

It has been part of the Stiegel story that on a platform atop his Manheim house a watchman was stationed at times when Stiegel was expected to arrive and it was his duty to watch the distant road for a sign of his appearing. Thus, when the great man of the town arrived in his coach drawn by four horses, the watchman on the housetop fired a signal cannon, and Stiegel's band of musicians was ready with appropriate music; and so the master of the town came home to music by the band accompanied by the merrymaking of the villagers. Part of this is truth — he did maintain a band — and some of it is legend; and without attempting to divide truth from fiction, we are certain that Henry William Stiegel lived on a scale which was far more elaborate than that of his neighbors in Rapho Township. For this reason, Stiegel was dubbed "Baron" and the title has so persistently been attached to his name that even to this day he is spoken of and written about as Baron Stiegel.

While the Stiegel residence was being built on the eastern end of Market Square, an office building and storeroom was also in course of construction on the western end of the square. It was a story and a half house of brick, not too imposing but altogether adequate for the purposes for which it was constructed. As it was erected, so it remained, its colonial quaintness unmolested, until 1910 when it was demolished to make way for a white pillared modern residence.

Stiegel the Glassmaker

With the Stiegel residence and the office building completed, carpenters, masons and bricklayers were next put to work at building a glassworks on the northwest corner of Charlotte and Stiegel Streets where seven lots had been allocated to the founder. Here, late in the year 1764 or early in 1765, the blowing of glass began as in February of 1765, the first advertisement of "Stiegel" glass appeared in Franklin's "Pennsylvania Gazette." The initial products of the plant were bottles and window glass, although within a year after its inception, table glassware was also being produced. As soon as Henry Stiegel saw the potentials in the manufacture of glass, he made an effort to sell his interest in the two iron

properties which would then provide him with more resources to put into the manufacture of glass. However, no buyer stepped forward. In addition the Stedman brothers withdrew completely from the Manheim project, leaving Stiegel in the position of proprietor of all of Manheim, and making him a debtor in the amount of more than 10,000 pounds.

Undaunted by his financial burden and declining business, but rather imbued with just as much self confidence as ever and faith in the ultimate grand success of his glass industry; when the season closed in 1769, he set his men to the task of building a bigger and better glasshouse, and intensified his campaign of newspaper advertising. He increased the number of workmen until he employed approximately one hundred men. He was now prepared to fill orders for unusual chemical glassware and practical household ware and to make special pieces according to patterns submitted by patrons. He made pint, half pint and quart decanters; tumblers from a half gill to a quart; mugs, glasses and bowls in a large variety; half-pint canisters, smelling bottles and vinegar cruets; vials, candlesticks, salts, mustard pots, retorts, sugar bowls, creamers, toys. Some of his ware was gaily decorated with vitrifiable enamels and some was engraved. He introduced color — blue, green, amber and amethyst — into household glassware. Equipped now to do business on a large scale, and copy the famed Bristol ware of England, he imported skilled European workmen.

Relying not only on newspaper advertising, Stiegel used other means to bring his wares to the attention of discerning people. As an example, he sent specimens of his glass to the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, and that learned body judged this American glass "equal in beauty and quality to the generality of Flint Glass imported from England and entitles the ingenious and public spirited manufacturer to the particular encouragement of this Province and Country."

We cannot close these paragraphs on Stiegel as a glassmaker without drawing the attention of the reader to several facts. First, Henry W. Stiegel was undoubtedly a man of tremendous vision in respect to his town as well as in respect to his business, which he finally titled "The American Flint Glass Manufactory." Actually, his glasshouse in Manheim was the most ambitious plant for the making of glass in the colonies, and Stiegel furthermore stands out as the leading manufacturer in the industrial history of colonial Pennsylvania. As evidence of the magnitude of his business, one need only peruse an inventory which Stiegel made by his own hand on one occasion of all the glass which he had out on consignment to dealers in the nearby towns of Pennsylvania as well as in the cities of Baltimore, Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The list totals 66,000 pieces. Conceivably, many of those thousands of pieces have survived the rigors of time and some of them even now may be in the hands of collectors or in one of the great museums of our country where Stiegel glass — some labelled Stiegel-type — is on display.

Space limits a discussion of Stiegel's financial problems which resulted in his complete failure. That he failed cannot be laid entirely to excessive ambition or to his over confident nature, but also to the perilous economic condition of the pre-Revolutionary years and to the antagonism of Britain to all American manufacturing efforts and particularly to any put forward by Germans. Stiegel probably was vain and enamored of pomp and glory but neither can his failure be laid to such foibles. This writer firmly believes that if Stiegel had received from the Colonial Assembly the financial assistance which he sought and if his principal creditor, Isaac Cox of Philadelphia could have caught a little bit of Stiegel's vision, Henry William Stiegel would have weathered the storm; and it seems altogether plausible to imagine Manheim developing into a glassmaking center and to have continued as such even down to this bi-centennial year of Manheim's founding.

The Last Years of Henry William Stiegel

Mr. Stiegel numbered among his friends, able and influential men of Lancaster: Jasper Yeates, who was the city's most important citizen and George Ross, originally the King's attorney but who would in time affix his name to the declara-



THE STIEGEL HOME on n.w. corner of High and Main Streets, as it appeared before remodelling. From a sketch by Jacob Stauffer.



THE STIEGEL OFFICE — n.w. corner Charlotte and High Streets, as it appeared before being razed in 1910.

AMERICAN FLINT GLASS.

Henry William Stiegel,

PROPRIETOR of the first American flint-glass manufactory, in Pennsylvania, is just arrived in this city, and opened a warehouse near the Exchange, the corner opposite to Mr. WALDRON's, where he hopes for the encouragement of those who wish well to the establishment of manufacturers on this continent; and that the glass he offers to the public, will be found to rival that which is imported and sold at lower prices.

Quart, pint, and half pint decanters; pint crabs; double flint pint, half pint and jill tumblers; syllabub and jelly glasses; three footed salts and cream; wine and water glasses; vinegar and mustard cressets; phials and other bottles, for Chymists and Apothecaries, &c.

As his stay in town will be very short, he begs the favour of an early application to him from those who want a supply of glass-ware.

67 70

American Flint Glass Store,

REMOVED from the store kept by Mr. Henry Wm. Stiegel, near the Exchange, to the store of JAMES and ARTHUR JARVIS, between Burling and Beckman's Slips, in the Fly; who have for sale of the American manufacture, quart, pint, and half pint decanters; pint, half pint, gill, and half gill, flint and common tumblers; carlots, enamel'd, mason, and common wine glasses; jelly and syllabub glasses, with and without handles; mustard and cream pots, flint and common; salts, salt linings, and cressets, wide-mouth bottles for sweetmeats, rounds and phials for doctors, wine and water glasses, ink and pocket bottles.---Orders taken for all kind of glasses for chymical or other uses, agreeable to patterns. It is expected that all friends to American manufactures will do their utmost in promoting this. They have likewise for sale as usual, a very large and general assortment of earthen, delf, &c. Also a variety of English garden seeds of the last year's growth, viz. Early charlton, marrowfat, badmansdwart, and golden hotspur peas; wimbor, scarlet runners, and large white kidney beans; lettuce and cabbage of various kinds, carrot, parsnip, radish, turnip, &c. &c. Pepper, coffee, redwood, logwood, &c. &c.

•• Ready money given for broken FLINT GLASS.

Stiegel advertisements which show the strenuous efforts which Stiegel made to interest Americans in his wares — (Above) New York Journal Jan. 14, 1773; (Below) New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury Feb. 8, 1773.

tion casting off the yoke of England. These men were also Stiegel's attorneys. Moreover, he was partner in the operation of Elizabeth Furnace for awhile of John Dickinson, also an attorney and most eloquent analyser of the developing differences between Britain and her colonies. These men might conceivably have helped Stiegel when his empire began to crumble. Perhaps they were too busy in public affairs. The fact is apparent that not one person on whom he depended for legal advice helped him in his difficulty. It seems as though his friends as well as his detractors deserted him.

The climax in his financial debate came when he was cast into debtor's prison in Philadelphia from which he was released the day before Christmas in 1774 by special act of the Colonial Assembly. Shortly thereafter, in 1775, Stiegel with his wife Elizabeth and son Jacob left Manheim without ownership to even one little bit of land in the town which his vision had largely brought into being. He found refuge in the Elizabeth Furnace mansion which he had built during his success as an ironmaster but which too had passed out of his

possession. However he was permitted to live here and for awhile worked at the furnace in a supervisory capacity for young Robert Co'eman, who had leased the works, made munitions for the Continental Army, and thus began his own career as an outstanding ironmaster.

During this period, as an evidence of Stiegel's adherence to the cause of the colonies, we have a record of him as a member of Captain George Volck's 9th Battalion of Pennsylvania Militia. He at times signed the official report of this battalion, of which Robert Coleman was also a member.

For the remainder of his life, Stiegel eked out an existence by teaching school at Brickerville, at Schaefferstown, at Womelsdorf and clerking at various iron furnaces in Berks and Lancaster Counties. His last recorded place of employment was as a clerk at the iron furnace of Peter Grubb, Junior at Mount Hope, five miles north of Manheim.

Obscured by the mists of history, there is no definite or authoritative information concerning the time of death of Henry William Stiegel or the place of burial.



One of the most authentic and comprehensive collections of Stiegel glass was assembled by the late Ida L. H. Hostetter of Lancaster. This illustration shows but a small part of the collection which was disseminated at public auctions in 1947.



TWO PIECES OF GLASS FROM THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM — (Above) A Toilet Water Bottle, Purple, decorated with daisy in the square; (Below) Flip Glass with cover, engraved on white flint glass.

MANHEIM DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Manheim without the presence of the founder and without the industrial activity which the glassworks had provided was a depressed and dull little village; and so it remained until 1777 when it became the refuge of several prominent colonial patriots. At about the same time a military hospital as well as a storehouse for the Medical Department of the Continental Army were established here.

In April 1777, Robert Morris of Philadelphia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and sometimes called the financier of the Revolution, purchased from William Bausman, 2 lots on the s.e. corner of E. High and Prussian Streets and two lots on the n.e. corner of E. High and Prussian Streets. On the latter corner stood the empty house, formerly tenanted by the founder of the town. Sometime in September of 1777 before the Continental Congress quit Philadelphia to reconvene in York and before the British occupied the city, Morris and his family came to Manheim to live in the former Stiegel home and there to remain until Philadelphia was again evacuated. To Morris at Manheim came many colonial leaders, among them John Hancock and General Horatio Gates to confer concerning the progress of the Revolution. Also, on one occasion a certain John Brown, an old friend of Morris came to Manheim as an emissary from General Lord Howe, British Commander at Philadelphia, "to accomodate the differences and prevent the effusion of blood" between Britain and the colonies. Congress at York learned of the Brown's presence in Manheim, suspicioned his motives and ordered him placed in the Lancaster jail. Later, at the suggestion of Morris, Brown was paroled and permitted to live in Manheim.

Another Philadelphia family which found Manheim a comfortable place in which to live during 1777-1778 was the Richard Bache family, who occupied the comfortable brick house which formerly stood on the n.w. corner of the Square and Prussian Street and which was razed to provide a site for the present Manheim National Bank.

Richard Bache was the son-in-law of Benjamin Franklin,

having married Franklin's only daughter, Sarah. Moreover, he had succeeded Franklin as colonial postmaster-general.

Congress reconvened in Philadelphia on July 2, 1778 and Morris returned to the city at that time, although from extant letters it is evident that Mrs. Morris and the Morris children — there were seven — remained at Manheim beyond this time. The Bache family too went back to their beloved city in September. Robert Morris retained possession of his Manheim properties until 1781 when he sold to James Jenkins.

From letters of Robert Morris and of colonial physicians the facts concerning a military hospital and storehouse in Manheim have come to light only in recent years. The hospital was located in the building of the Reformed Church on North Prussian Street; the location of the storehouse has never been learned. In the Historical Society of Pennsylvania is an inventory of hospital stores at Manheim on March 7, 1778, which included 220 gallons of molasses, 250 pounds of coffee, 3 barrels of salt, 7 barrels of herrings, 15 barrels of sweet oil, 3,324 gallons port wine, shirts, blankets, stockings, etc. The man who was in charge of the storehouse at Manheim was Dr. John B. Cutting, Apothecary of the Middle Department. He lived in Manheim at the time, as did also Dr. William Shippen, Jr., who was Physician General of the Colonial Army. There were other famous physicians associated with the Manheim Military Hospital during the time of its existence. One was Andrew Craigie of Boston who in May 1778 urged the "propriety of setting the Glass Works at Manheim agoing" as the Medical Department was "destitute of bottles." Dr. James Craik, the physician associated with George Washington through his entire career, who attended him in his last illness, who had also attended the dying Braddock on that ill-fated expedition in western Pennsylvania in 1755 was another who served in the hospital at Manheim.

When the military activities during the Revolutionary War moved south, the hospital at Manheim, and hospitals at other locations in Lancaster County were discontinued.

Manheim — A Struggling Village

The glassworks of Stiegel which had augured so well for the future of Manheim was never operated with much success after the failure of the founder. For a short while it was operated by Michael Diffenderfer, who had purchased Stiegel's Manheim holdings at sheriff's sale, in partnership with a group of Lancaster men. John Heckewelder, a traveler of the period, who visited Manheim in 1797 wrote that no glass was blown at Manheim after 1780. In 1812 the works were demolished and some of the bricks used in building a hotel at Fiddler's Green (the village now known as Neffsville).

In 1838 Manheim Town Becomes a Borough

According to a gazeteer published in 1832, Manheim had sixty dwellings at that time, with a population of about 350 people. But even before this — in 1830 — the question of making the little village an incorporated town was agitating the community, which shows that there was a spirit of progress abroad. Up to this time, Manheim had been governed by the supervisors of Rapho Township; and the proponents of incorporating stressed the advantages to be gained from having a separate borough government while those who were opposed warned that taxes would be increased. In 1837 a petition for an act of incorporation was finally sent to the State Assembly and on May 6, 1838, it was approved. At the first meeting of the Borough Council, held in the old German schoolhouse on North Charlotte Street, a tax of \$200 was levied which meant a per capita tax of sixty cents. The taxable inhabitants numbered three hundred and sixty-five.

Manheim in the nineteenth century was hardly more than a buying center for farmers, and its continuing existence was due alone to the fact that it was — and still is — the very heart of the rich agricultural region of northern Lancaster County. And yet, there were several small industries, em-

ploying from one to a dozen people which came into the life of Manheim from 1800 to the Civil War period. One was the Miller Hat Factory, one of the earliest hat manufacturers in the United States. Specimens of the products turned out in this factory may be seen in the Hershey Museum. There were several potteries, notably Gibbles and Singleys. Phillip Arndt ran a tannery and Daniel Danner in his wood turning shop made spinning wheels and musical instruments. There was a brick yard and there were eleven busy wagon works catering to the needs of the farmers. John Long plied the trade of locksmith and Jonas White made bone combs. Kline and Fertig made shoes, Martin Bauder wove stockings and Emanuel Dyer, John Rice and John Wagner were cabinet makers.

Dear to the heart of present day antiquarians are the tall clocks — generally called grandfather clocks — made at Manheim in the late 18th and the first half of the 19th century. Principally the Manheim makers of these clocks were Christian Eby, John Conrad Heintzelman and Samuel C. Stauffer, and Jacob Eby. Specimens of each of these clocks may be seen in the Hershey Museum.

Christian Eby started his business about 1830 in a shop on North Main Street, (present No. 40) and the business was still being carried on at late as 1860. After his death, the shop was operated by his sons, Jacob and George Eby.

John Conrad Heintzelman flourished as a clockmaker in the latter years of the 1700's. As he was also an innkeeper, having built the "Black Horse" in the second block of South Main Street, his shop was likely at that location. He was an uncle of General Samuel Peter Heintzelman.

Samuel C. Stauffer made his clocks in a log building which stood on South Main Street (present No. 13) in the early 1800's. At one time he did business with Christian Eby under the firm name of Stauffer and Eby. Samuel Stauffer had a



A Clock Made by Jacob Eby of Manheim



Original Christian Eby Clock Made in Manheim

son Jacob Stauffer who in 1830 set up the first printing press in Manheim. He was a man of unusual and varied abilities and by his attainments won a place in Lancaster County history as a naturalist and as an artist. The earliest pictures of any Manheim scenes are the sketches of the original Stiegel home and of the first Lutheran church, both of them done by Jacob Stauffer. The pictures appear in this book.

In 1838 John M. Ensminger opened the second printing shop and in 1846 began the publishing of Manheim's first newspaper. The 'Manheim Sentinel' is a continuation of that early weekly newspaper; and the Sentinel Printing Company of today considers itself very fortunate to have a complete file of the Sentinel since its start.

Life in Manheim in the Civil War period followed closely the pattern of life in hundreds of northern towns. There was but one time during the period that the affairs of war caused anything like consternation. That was when the citizens of the town of Columbia, augmented by many folks from York County, fearful of the advance of the southern army fled their homes to seek safer territory. The first contingent of these 'refugees' made such a great noise as they approached Manheim that the local residents believed the Confederates had already reached Lancaster County. Greatly relieved were

they when the approaching 'army' proved to be only the distressed Columbians who soon filled Market Square with their wagons. There is a sequel to this story, which is that the bridge spanning the Susquehanna River was destroyed by fire to halt the advance of the Southern Army.

The number of men from Manheim and vicinity who served in the Union Army was 179.

One noteworthy accomplishment in local annals came to fruition in the very midst of the Civil War, and that was the completion of the first division of the Columbia and Reading Railroad. An item in the Lancaster Daily Express of Nov. 28, 1862 describes it as an undertaking "which at one time was almost discredited" and expresses amazement that "the work has been going on when the country is engaged in civil war."

The first passenger train came into Manheim on January 1, 1863 and on November 24, 1862 the first freight shipment from Manheim of "a lot of flour" was sent to Philadelphia by Mr. John Hostetter of Manheim Mills.

It should be of interest to know that in 1862 — by action of town council — the name of High Street was changed to Market Square. That was Manheim's Centennial Year.



The Face of a George Eby Clock Made in Manheim.



Pottery made by John Singley who had his works on the west side of North Charlotte Street, second square — Owned by Herman E. Hart.

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD. TIME TABLE NO. 1.

On and after Monday, January 5, 1863, Trains will run on this Road as follows:

TRAINS SOUTH.		STATIONS.	TRAINS NORTH.	
PASSENGER.	ACCOMMOD'N.		ACCOMMOD'N.	PASSENGER.
Leave 6,40 A.M.	Leave 4,20 P.M.	MANHEIM,	Arr. 9,40	Arr. 7,50 P. M.
6,55	4,30	SELLERS' MILL,	9,30	7,35
7,05	4,45	SPOOK HOUSE,	9,15	7,27
7,10	4,50	P. R. R. CROSSING,	9,10	7,22
7,18	5,05	SILVER SPRING,	8,55	7,15
7,30	5,20	KAUFFMAN'S,	8,40	7,05
Arr. 7,50	Arr. 6,00	COLUMBIA.	Leave 8,00 A.M.	Leave 6,40 P.M.

ROBERT CRANE, Superintendent.

First Time Table of The Reading and Columbia
Railroad. Courtesy of the Reading Company



The Reading Railroad Station at Manheim.
Courtesy of the Reading Company



A scene on North Main (Prussian) Street circa 1885 — The first steepled building in the foreground was Manheim's Public Building. Here the fire fighting equipment was housed and on the second floor, Borough Council met from 1863 until the present Public Building was erected in 1904. The second steeple is that of the Reformed Church and the steeple of the United Brethren Church can be seen in the distance.



The eastern end, north side of Market Square circa 1880, showing the town pump and the office of Dr. James Dunlap, dentist, the grandfather of John Dunlap Kendig.



This coal yard which in 1875 was operated by J. H. Kline was later carried on by B. H. Hershey, then by William Bishop and lastly by Harry Hershey. The dwelling house on the

illustration is tenanted today by Lyman, son of the late B. H. Hershey.

Until the railroads linked villages, towns and cities together, modes of transportation had not changed or even improved to any appreciable extent since pioneering days. Also the rate of speed at which people were able to travel had remained the same. Plank roads and pikes had made the way of the horse much easier and provided more comfort to travellers; and advances like that in road construction cannot be minimized. The plank road projected from Lancaster to Lebanon via Manheim in 1852 was hailed as a great advance.

But with the completion of the railroad lines to Manheim, the town really felt it was on the map. While the road was opened from Manheim to Columbia in January 1863, it was not until the following year that the line east to Reading was finished, and only in 1866 was the connecting

spur from Lancaster to Lancaster Junction ready to haul passengers. The line from Manheim to Lebanon and the coal regions was completed in 1884.

For many years the railroad and the station at Manheim were centers of attraction, an interest that continued even beyond the turn of the century. This was apparent especially on a Sunday afternoon when townsfolk, young and old, with time on their hands would meander to the station to see the afternoon trains come in from Reading, from Lebanon, from Lancaster, from Columbia—to see who had been visiting for the weekend, to see who had entertained company, in fact just to see people and be part of a little excitement. It was a gossipy, neighborly crowd. It was a cross section of American small town life on a Sunday afternoon before the age of the automobile.

MANHEIM IN THE GAY NINETIES

While this period in American life is called gay, it was gaiety which was not boisterous, but rather reserved and refined. Good times were had and entertainment was not lacking, but whatever fun people had was not ready made. It was of their own contriving. The nearest thing to a movie show was a magic lantern exhibition. Travelling dramatic companies occasionally provided popular plays of the day, like "Uncle Tom's Cabin", "East Lynne", or "Ten Nights in a Bar Room", and sometimes a local home talent play would delight a Manheim audience. In those years, debating clubs and literary societies were prevalent and popular; and Manheim was justly proud of the debaters in its leading literary society, The Nestor Club, as well as the younger debaters in the High School Literary Society which met every Friday afternoon 'after recess'. The town too was favorably

known because of its musicians, instrumental and vocal; and among the fond memories are the male quartettes which were accustomed to wander about the town at night when most people were tucking themselves into bed. Sometimes an ocarina (that instrument that looks like a sweet potato) group furnished the slumber music instead. There were then no traffic or industrial noises to mar the enjoyment of such harmonizing. In the homes of Manheim the reed organ was the auxiliary to many a singing group through the nineties and when the decade ended the piano was coming into vogue. This too was the day of torchlight processions and "walk arounds" when the famous o'd Liberty Band, Prof. C. G. Specht, Director, had opportunity to blare forth in all its glory; or on Decoration Day (Memorial Day) when the Americus Fife and Drum Corps with William "Button" Young



A photograph of Main Street when the post office was located in the building now occupied by The Quality Shop. In the doorway is Postmaster Sam Long and Charles Witmyer. To the left of the post office is the entrance to Red Front Park and scene of many outdoor entertainments; also the location of one of Manheim's first tennis courts.

at its head accompanied the members of the Grand Army Post to Fairview Cemetery.

In passing it should be of interest to the reader, whether he be an oldtimer or a newcomer to be reminded where indoor entertainments were held in other years. It seems that the place most often used for suppers, dances and stage plays in the second half of the nineteenth century was Arndt's Hall in the big store building (now Rettew's) At a later time, the large two story brick building on North Main Street which had been the United Brethren Church became the "Opera House" and here, apart from many important public meetings, medicine shows, High School Commencements, home talents, etc., were played Manheim's first basketball games in 1905. (present 112 N. Main) On Ferdinand Street is a building which was first a Methodist Church and which Mr. Christian Bear remodelled to be used as a public hall, a market place and an armory, so called because it was the headquarters of the Manheim Fencibles, the Americus Fife and Drum Corps and the Manheim Cadets. It was about 1907 that this same building became Manheim's first moving picture theatre under the management of Mr. D. F. Waughtel. In a subsequent year another altering process by Landis Brubaker transformed it into an apartment house.

Electricity (generated in a building to the north of Bomberger's Mill) was introduced into town in 1896, an innovation which marked the end of the old oil burning street lamps and the retirement of the familiar lamplighter. The town was on

the move. Some years before this a group of forward looking citizens formed the Manheim Water Company, had dammed the waters of Reiff's Run, had built a reservoir on a hill north of town, had laid pipes in the streets and by 1884 were delivering water to the homes of Manheim. This too was a decided forward step and meant the beginning of the end of the many individually owned wells and pumps as well as the abandonment of "the town pump" on the square.

This was also the golden age of the bicycle—of high wheelers, of tricycles, and of the standard types as we know it today—of cycling clubs and bicycle races. During this period the Kieffer Bicycle Shop operated by Frank E. Kieffer and his father on the square (Alpert's Store occupies the same site) was popular with all bicycle owners. Also in the nineties Manheim boasted a race course—on East High Street immediately west of the Amos Shenk farm — where huge crowds gathered to see horses race as well as bicycle races.

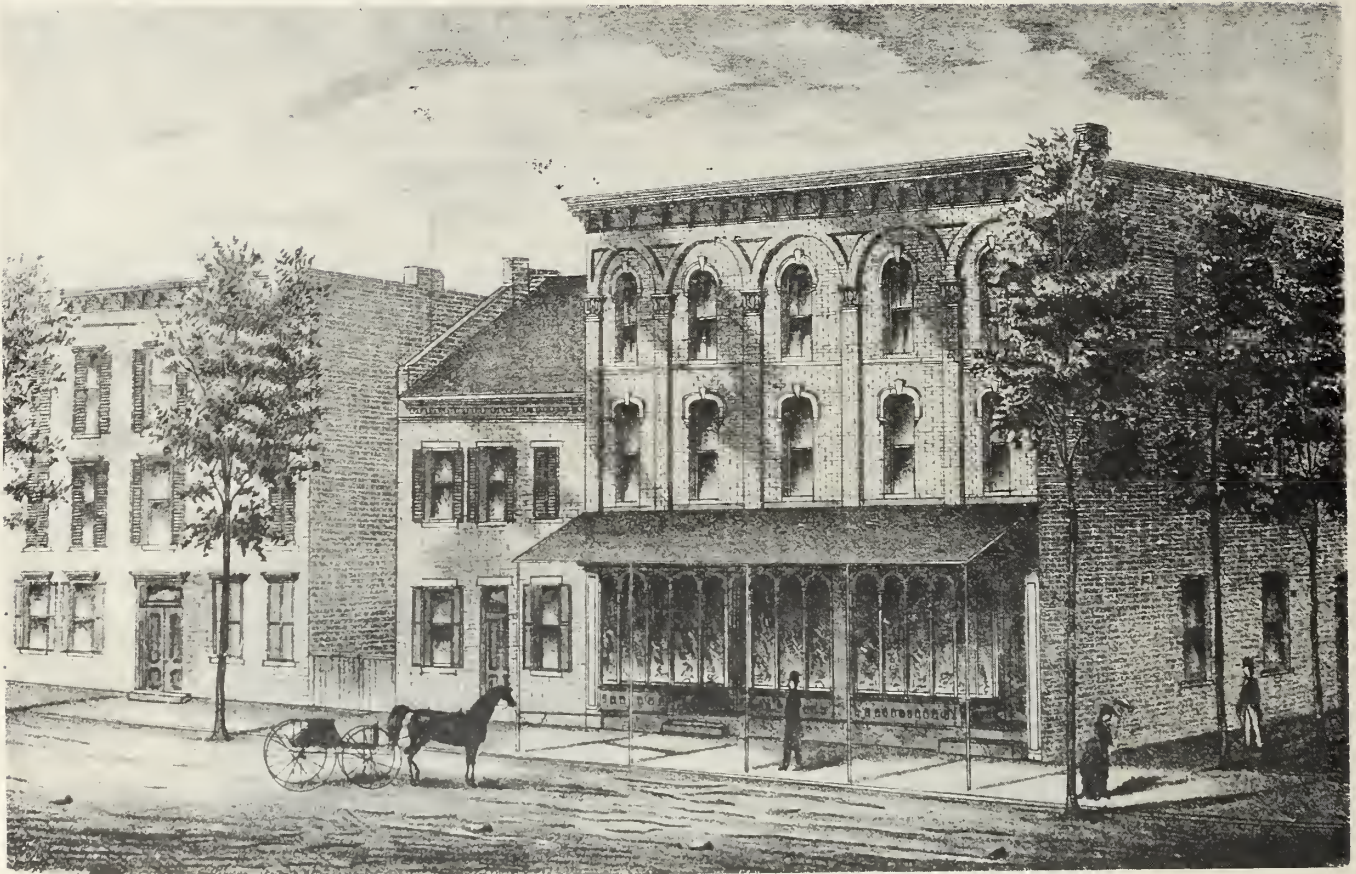
Yes, the years of the nineties, simple and unhurried as they were came to an exciting end when the United States Government intervened on behalf of the natives in the Cuban Revolt of 1898 and so precipitated the short but bitter war with Spain. At nearby Mount Gretna the Pennsylvania National Guard mobilized, thus bringing the war interest close to our area. Officially, the war ended with the signing of a peace treaty on December 10 which happy event was appropriately marked in Manheim by a victory parade.



A Bicycle Club In Manheim
Sometime In The Nineties

MANHEIM IN 1875

On this page and the following pages are illustrations which have been taken from the Everts & Stewart Atlas which was published in 1875. From these pictures, the reader may get some idea of the appearance of Manheim eighty seven years ago.



John, father of Henry Arndt altered the original Stiegel home sometime before 1840. This was the appearance of the house in 1875. Always occupied by merchants since its first alteration, it is presently occupied by Rettew's Department

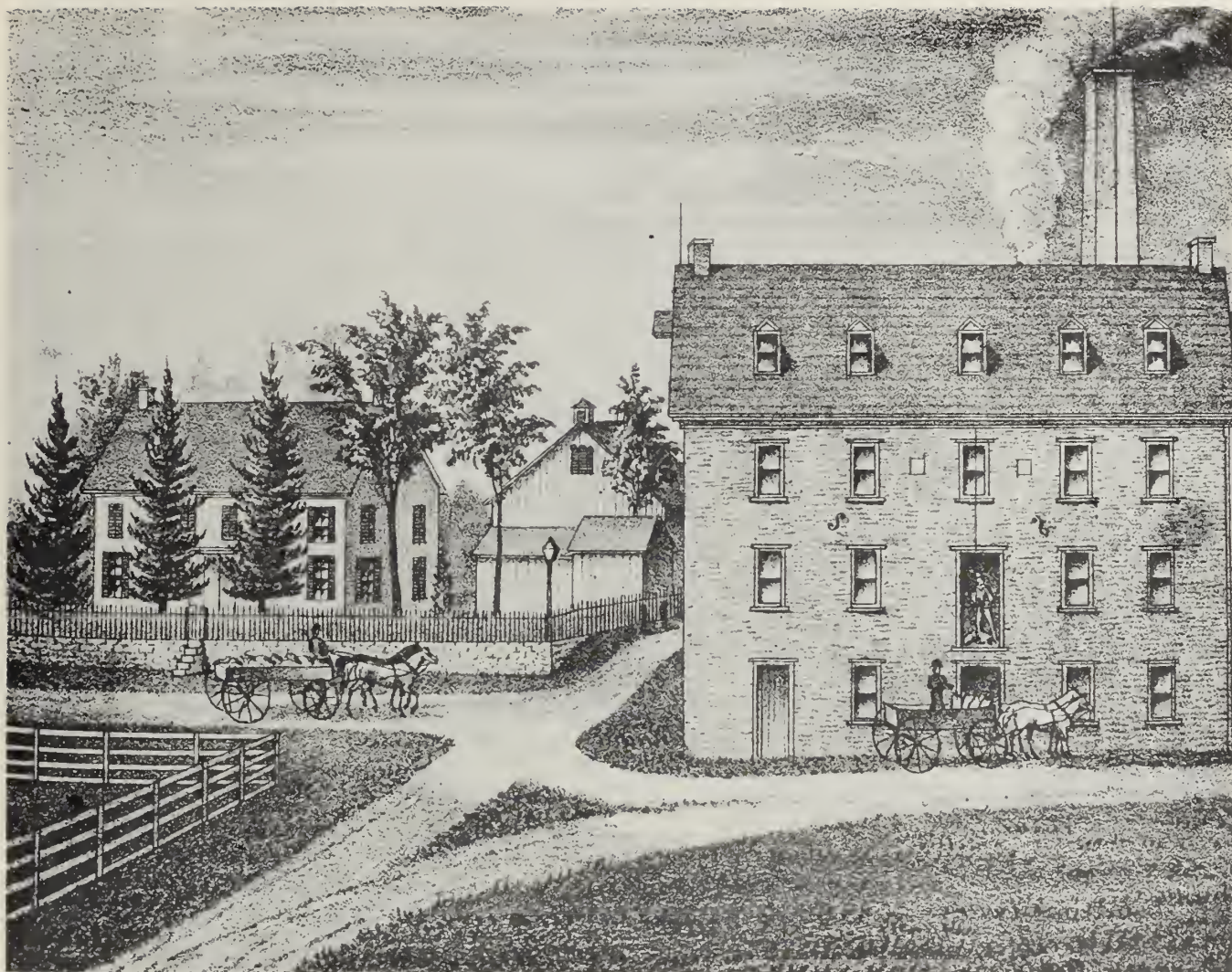
Store. Roy Myers, Jeweler now conducts his business in the addition to the left. The three story home to the far left was the home of both John and Henry Arndt. It has been altered to house Beck Brothers Furniture Store.

MANHEIM'S FIRST TELEPHONES

In 1889 the first telephones were placed in Manheim. These were the eleven subscribers, as of June 20th, in that year.

Lincoln Bomberger
J. Z. Eby and Co. Millers
J. Z. Eby
Benjamin H. Hershey, Coal & Lumber
Abram Kline, Hardware

W. G. Litzenberger, Hardware
Manheim Water Company
Manheim National Bank
Simeon G. Summy, Hotel
Martin Snyder, Hotel



The first mill near this site was built by Peter Longenecker between 1773 and 1780. The mill as shown here and which operated by water power until comparatively recent years was built by Abraham Hostetter in 1829. It passed through the hands of a number of owners until purchased by the late B. R. Hollinger in 1906. The title of the business

(Lumber & Feed) today is Raymond R. Hollinger and Sons. To the rear of this building in 1896 the Manheim Electric Company generated the first electric power used in Manheim. The home on the picture—long the Miller's house—is the home of Earl Brian and family.



In this home Samuel Ensminger began business as an apothecary in 1803 and continued until his death in 1840. His daughter was the wife of E. F. Hostetter; and their daughter Nettie became the wife of Harry C. Stauffer, grand-

son of Jacob Stauffer, Manheim's first printer and native artist. Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Stauffer were the last people to live in this house. In 1925 it was razed to provide a site for the present establishment of the Keystone National Bank.



The H. C. Boyd Drygoods Store was established in 1875. After the death of Mr. Boyd, it was carried on by sons John and Oliver until 1935 when Noah Trimmer opened a variety

store, which was succeeded in 1940 by Moseman's Grocery Store, which firm still owns and occupies the building.



John M. Ensminger who set up Manheim's second printing press and in 1846 began the publishing of "The Planet" our first newspaper, (name changed to the Manheim Sentinel in 1853) built this business place and home in 1853. In 1883 he added a third story; and so the building stands today at 34 and 36 South Main Street. Mrs. Ed Brossman occupies

the house which was once the Ensminger home and the local post office. After John Ensminger's death, the printing shop was continued by a son Wein who then sold to Harry E. Trout who moved the operation to a new building on North Main Street. The Sentinel Printing House is owned today by Walter C. Miller.



7. This house, known as the Heintzelman home, was built by Jerome Heintzelman in the formative years of the town. Dr. Cyrus J. Snively about 1870 added the one story addition to the left and used it as his office. At a later date he detached one-third of the house to the right, the part now being used

by Shaub's Dry Cleaning business. Here Samuel Peter Heintzelman, Civil War general and Indian fighter was born in 1805. The house, now untenanted, is owned by the Keystone National Bank.



RES. OF ABRAHAM KLINE.

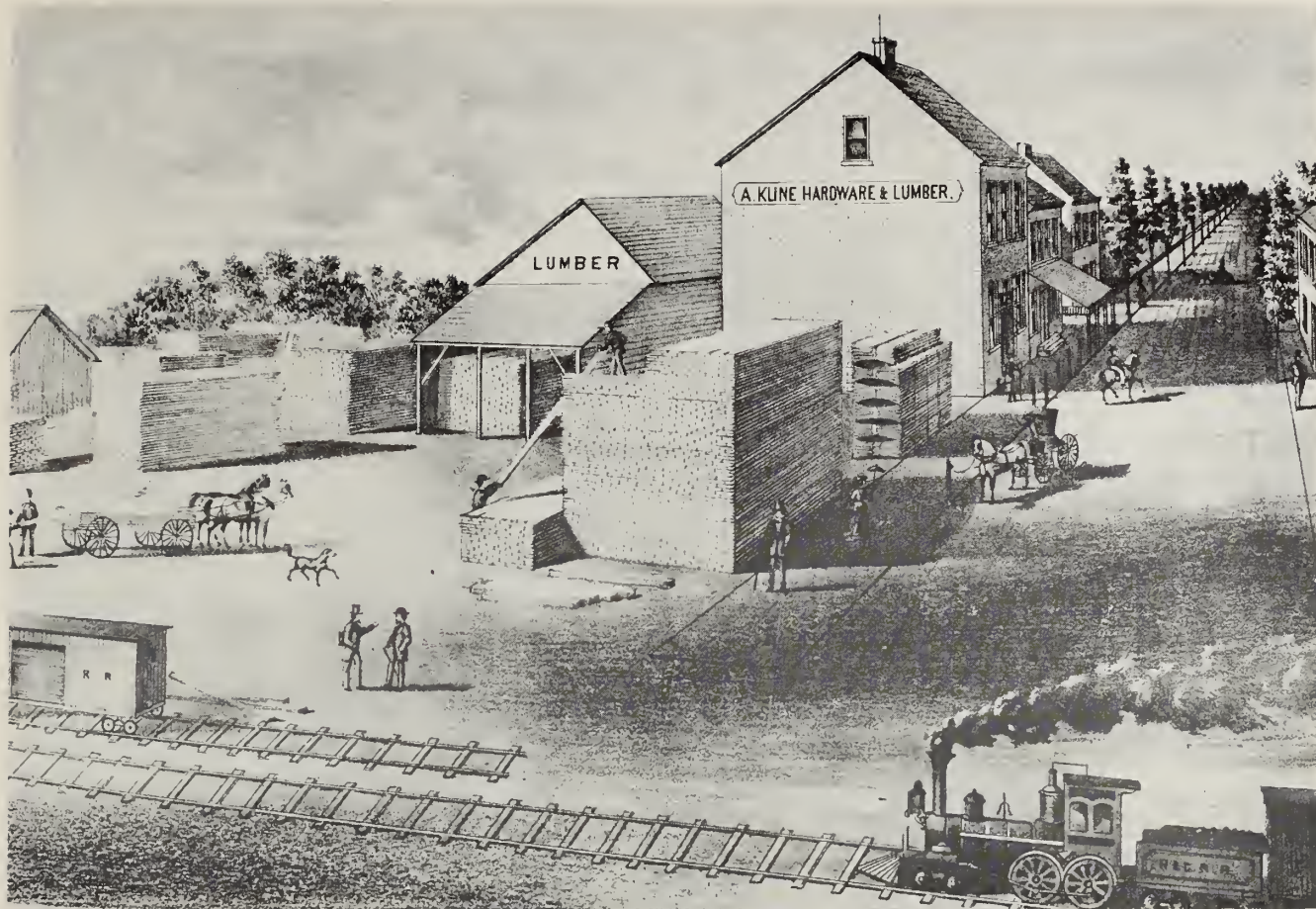
In this three story residence on the s. e. corner of Ma'n and High Streets lived Abram Kline and his family. In 1910 the United Brethren congregation purchased the property,

razed the house and built on the site the present building of Salem E.U.B. Church.

THE POPULATION OF MANHEIM 1790-1962

The first Federal census of our nation was accomplished in 1790, and the official population of Manheimtown in that year was 268. In the census statistics after that until the incorporation of the town as a borough, the inhabitants of Manheim were simply classed as citizens of Rapho Township, so that for the years 1800—1840 one could only approximate a guess of our census figures. Following are the official figures of the population of Manheim for the years that figures are available.

1790—	268	1900—	2019
1838—	365	1910—	2202
1850—	778	1920—	2712
1860—	859	1930—	3520
1870—	1122	1940—	3831
1880—	1666	1950—	4246
1890—	2070	1960—	4790



HARDWARE STORE AND LUMBER YARD OF AB' M KLINE.

Abram Kline established a hardware store and lumber yard as it is seen here on the s. w. corner of Stiegel and Charlotte Streets before 1775. It continued in the Kline name

until 1906 when Horace H. Martin purchased it and rebuilt the part facing on Charlotte Street. As Martin's Hardware Store it was known until the death of Mr. Martin.



From the pottery of Christian Singley which operated on the east side of North Charlotte Street, first square. Owned by Harry Etnier, a grandson.

THE NATIONAL METHODIST CAMPMEETING AT MANHEIM 1868

Known in Methodist history as the Second National Campmeeting, this great religious assembly was held in the grove located on Route 72 opposite Hernley's Mennonite Meeting House. It opened on July 13, 1868 and closed on July 24 and attracted huge crowds of both the devout and the curious, estimated by some observers as high as 25,000 on the 'big' Sunday of the ten day conclave. The encampment was laid out in the form of an oval, with eight radiating streets named after celebrated Methodist leaders. There were about 600 tents on the grounds and in the center of the grove was located the stand and altar and seats sufficient to accommodate 3000 people. A newspaper report of the time stated that "it is one of the largest religious gatherings of its kind ever seen in this country" and that "those in attendance have come from far and near to participate in the religious exercises." Among the notable Methodist preachers present for the occasion were Bishop Matthew Simpson, "Father" Henry Boehm, who had been years before the travelling companion of Bishop Asbury and now was 93 years old and still preaching vigorously, and Rev. Alfred Cookman. Bishop Simpson who gave the great sermon of the ten days meeting had three years previously — in 1865 — delivered the oration at the funeral "of his late lamented friend" President Abraham Lincoln in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois.

It is difficult to visualize daily crowds of 20,000 to 25,000 people converging by way of horse drawn vehicles or on foot on that patch of woodland a mile north of Manheim. Old time residents told the writer that the dust on the road leading from Manheim to the camp ground was one foot deep, and Mr. Daniel Hamaker who owned the woods where the meeting was held stated to me that drivers of wagons and hacks finally took to the fields — regardless of unharvested crops — to get to the meeting. In the issue of the Manheim Sentinel which appeared during the progress of the campmeeting, we read "The camp meeting has accomplished one great fact: filled every one's house with dust. As the meeting draws its weary length to a close, people begin to breathe freer and look forward to less exciting times."

The National Methodist Campmeeting held at Manheim in the summer of 1868 brought more people to town than any other single event in local history. And while local residents fifty and more years after the campmeeting could only remember the suffocating dust and the crowds of visitors there can be no doubt that the meetings were a rich spiritual experience for many who attended, as attested to by repeated references to Manheim in Methodist literature.



This was Grace Lutheran Church on South Charlotte Street, the cornerstone of the same laid on July 31, 1892. The congregation thrived about eight years, whereupon the Methodists purchased it and organized a congregation which continued until 1913. At this time Amos K. Kauffman bought the building and putting an addition to the rear converted it into the Auditorium Theatre. One of the old oil burning street lamps may be seen on the picture.



Manheim "Sailor Boys" with replica of the battleship
"Maine" in Victory Parade at the close of the Spanish American War.



"Queen of the May"

A May Day Festival In Manheim circa 1925
The Queen is Miss Helen Witmyer The two stalwart body-
guards are Horace Martin Jr., and Abram Beck. The an-
nouncer with the megaphone is Peter Herber

THE COMING OF THE AUTOMOBILE

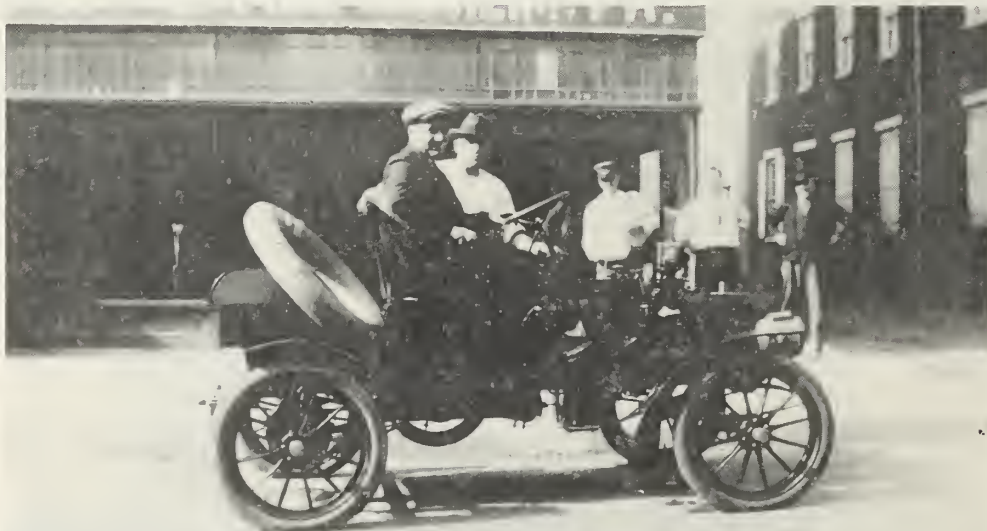
There has been some discussion for years as to who owned the first automobile in Manheim; and after considerable questioning of early owners the information which is given here must be taken as being authentic until disproven by substantial evidence.

Frank Bailey who put in operation the electric power plant in Manheim in 1896 owned an automobile which he brought to Manheim but he was not a local man and the car did not remain here. The honor of being the first Manheim citizen to own a car goes to John Koch, Sr., a cabinet maker who purchased a Rambler in 1904 and kept it in his shop on Stiegel Street (an apartment house stands on the site). Mr. Koch's car however was not a new vehicle, so that another honor is due the first Manheim man to own a new car. He was Major Christian Bear, Civil War veteran, very active member of the Fire Company and a cigar box manufacturer. In 1907 he purchased a new Reo, and whatever the date was, Elam Zimmerman, better known as "Jimmy" on the following day also purchased a Reo. Mr. Zimmerman, became an avid devotee of autos and soon gave up his milk route and opened Manheim's first garage in the Arnold Build-

ing on East High Street (the Par-Mat Company is doing business in the same building. In 1914 he built a garage on North Main Street, where he continued the Reo Agency until succeeded by Harvey Spahr.

A reading of the first ordinance passed by Manheim Borough Council in 1906 regulating automobile traffic on our streets is sufficient evidence to demonstrate how traffic has speeded up since the advent of the horseless carriage, as it was often called in the first decade of this century.

"No person or persons shall be allowed to use, operate or drive any Automobile or Motor Vehicle upon any of the streets of the Borough of Manheim at a speed greater than a mile in six minutes . . . The person operating an Automobile or Motor Vehicle upon traversing a street corner . . . shall have it under control and operate it at a speed not exceeding one mile in fifteen minutes. He shall upon a signal from the rider or driver of any horse or other animal, bring such Automobile or Motor Vehicle immediately to a stop, and if traveling in the opposite direction, remain stationary so long as may be reasonable to allow such horse or other animal to pass."



**Elam Zimmerman and His First REO
Purchased In 1907**

MANHEIM IN WORLD WAR I

Like every community in America, Manheim too was a busy town in this period. While one hundred and forty-six men from our community were serving in the several branches of the service, those who remained at home were not inactive. There seemed always to be a new issue of Liberty Bonds that needed to be sold or there was a rally to raise money for the Red Cross or the Y.M.C.A.—and under the leadership of Harry E. Trout, publisher of the Manheim Sentinel, Manheim never failed to raise its quotas for these causes. Women met weekly and sewed for the boys in camps in the homeland as well as for the boys "over there." The schools too had their quota of war savings stamps to sell, and again the pupils met the quotas imposed. During this war period school children for the first time in our history recited "the allegiance to the flag." Patriotism and love of country were once again emphasized and people learned "to give till it hurts," learned to make sacrifices too in order that our soldiers and sailors might have their full needs.

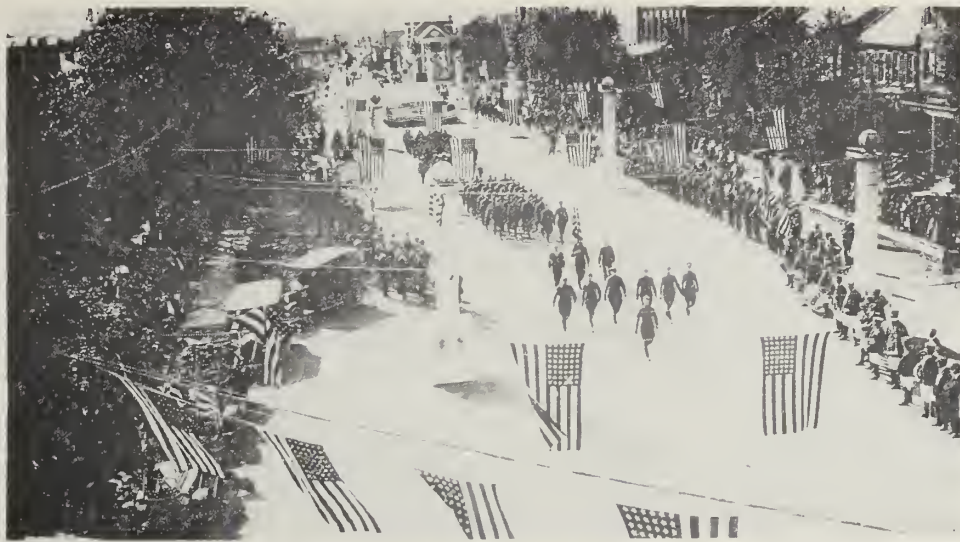
Finally, that deliriously happy day came when an armistice was signed and Manheimites like Americans all over the land went wild with joy. Then the boys began to come home from camp, from overseas, from hospitals—and there were some military funerals for those who lost their lives during the conflict. The time came when all were mustered out of the service and after that a "Welcome Home" celebration seemed to be in order. In Manheim the days of October 17 and 18, 1919 were given over to a celebration marking the return of Manheim's sons, and a few daughters. There was a memorial service in the Auditorium Theatre followed by a banquet at the Washington House on Friday night; and the next day a military and civic parade moved at 1:30 after which a great public meeting was held on the square with Burgess M. M. Pfautz presiding and stirring addresses by Lancaster County's own general Edward C. Shannon and Honorable Gabriel Moyer of Lebanon. A feature of the public meeting was the presentation of a gold ring with

names individually engraved to every Manheim service man. Thus was World War One brought to a close as far as Manheim was concerned.

Participating in the exercises of the Welcome Home Celebration were about 1 dozen veterans of the Civil War. Their ranks were already thinning and in a few years most of them had become too feeble to carry out the annual exercises of Memorial Day, a patriotic endeavor which naturally fell on

the shoulders of the veterans of the World War.

On May 20, 1934, Emanuel Vogel, the last Civil War veteran in Manheim, as well as the last member of General Heintzelman Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was buried in Fairview Cemetery with full military honors, the graveside ritual in charge of the Ammon Gible Post of the American Legion.

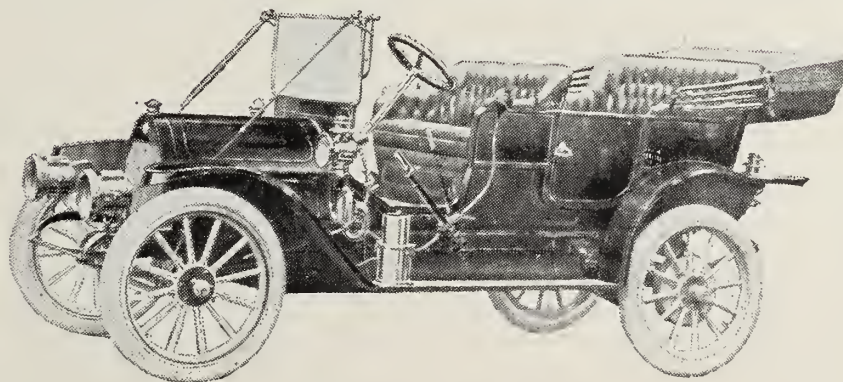


Veterans of World War I marching on Market Square on Welcome Home Day October 18, 1919. General Edward C. Shannon was Chief Marshal and is seen at the head of the procession.

Supplies Promptly Furnished

Repairs Made on Short Notice

“THE REO”



E. S. ZIMMERMAN

Garage, East High St.

Manheim, Penna,

Elam Zimmerman's Advertisement in the
Old Home Week Book of 1912

THE POSTAL SERVICE AND POSTMASTERS



New Post Office Building

According to official records, Manheim has had a postmaster since 1815. Possibly at that time the mail was carried by a rider, as Manheim was not then on one of the important post roads. The first record of a mail line from Lancaster to Lebanon was in 1831, the route being by way of Rohrerstown, Petersburg (then known as Hempfield P.O.) Manheim and Mount Hope. In 1832, the route was much the same and specified the distance "25 miles and back, once a week. Leave Lancaster every Thursday at 8 a.m. and arrive at Lebanon same day at 12 noon."

The first complete list of Lancaster County post offices, with receipts for the year ending March 31, 1827 (taken from Hazard's Register) credits Manheim with annual receipts of \$80.86. Compare that with these figures of stamp sales for certain years in this century.

1910—	\$ 8,792.99
1920—	14,953.50
1930—	26,452.59
1940—	45,462.00
1950—	123,029.00
1960—	207,589.00

The establishment of rural service dates back to July 1, 1902 when there was set up one route of twenty-six miles and serving 562 persons. Now there are four routes, serving 1723 homes. The rural carriers today are J. Hersel Shirk, Route 2; Earl K. Shelly, Route 3; Joseph Copc, Route 1; William D. Groff, Route 4.

Ira Diehm, who recently retired from the postal service was the first mail carrier on the streets of Manheim, when on June 18, 1918, experimental village service was begun. On October 1, 1920, permanent city delivery was established, at which time Abe Longenecker and Frank Gibble became mail carriers.

Down through the years until 1936 the post office was located in rented space in various buildings of town, the last such quarters being in the room now occupied by Longenecker's Home and Auto Supply Store. In 1936 Manheim's first Post Office Building, on the site of the former Aaron Danner Home was erected by the Treasury Department of the United States. From this building each day (1962) mail is delivered to 918 homes and business places in Manheim.

Herewith is a list of postmasters in Manheim since 1815.

John Heintzelman	September 8, 1815
Peter Heintzelman	November 18, 1821
John Bartruff	November 3, 1824
Samuel Ensminger	July 9, 1841
George Eby	June 2, 1845
Henry Shaffner	December 9, 1845
Gabriel Shaffner	February 15, 1849
Daniel W. May	March 20, 1849
George D. Miller	January 26, 1853
Andrew J. Eby	February 19, 1853
John M. Ensminger	June 18, 1861
Jeremiah M. Hahn	March 3, 1875
Simon S. Young	July 29, 1885
Samuel M. Long	June 15, 1889
Benjamin A. Donavan	December 14, 1893
Christian J. Reiff	January 14, 1898
Charles A. Dunlap	May 29, 1902
Clarence H. Young	February 22, 1915
John L. Coldren	January 24, 1924
Raymond E. Brosey (acting)	February 15, 1936
Mrs. Ruth E. Mackley	June 20, 1926
Jay Miller	April 1, 1961

As of April 1, 1962, there are twenty six employees in the Manheim Post Office, including the rural carriers who have been mentioned previous'y. Their names follow.

Jay C. Miller	Postmaster
J. Richard Enterline	Asst. Postmaster
Wallace R. Heisey	Supt. of Mails

Clerks	Carriers
Carl G. Brubaker	Harold S. Bomberger
Aibert W. Barto	Ray E. Loercher
Jay Hamaker	James L. Coleman
Donald B. Fink	Sub. Carriers
J. Richard Frey	Thomas H. Heisey
Sub. Clerks	Special Delivery Messenger
Clarence H. Witman	Charles H. Stormfeltz
Harry C. Smith	Sub. Rural Carriers
Dawson Detwiler	Earl K. Metzler R.D. 2
Custodial	Luke E. Fahnestock R.D. 3
Raymond Balmer	Donald L. Myer R.D. 1
Elmer E. Geib	Lloyd H. Kreider R.D. 4



Shown in this photograph are the buildings which were razed to provide a site for the present Post Office Building on South Main Street. The three story home to the left was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron H. Danner and family. The two story frame building

to the right was put to various uses in past years. This was the first meeting place of the American Legion after its organization. For many years, the second floor rooms served as the offices of "Squire" George D. C. Danner.

Manheim's
Famous
1812 – OLD HOME WEEK – 1912

"Old Home Week Will Be Held"

"A movement is now on foot for a grand week of celebration in which good old Manheim, with her unique history of achievement and progress, is to be brought strikingly before the world, which should be the means of attracting thousands of visitors."

So, said the Manheim Sentinel of April 12, 1912, first publicizing this important event. It all began when Fire Company President A. K. Kaufmann called a special meeting, concerning the possibility of making the 1912 observance of the Hope Hose Company Centennial also an Old Home Week celebration for the borough. This was approved by the firemen and the citizens and Kaufmann was made general Chairman.

"— and now, one and all, get in line and mark time for as sure as 'shootin'', if you do not and are in the way, the steam roller of this Manheim Forward Movement will roll over you and make you feel as flat as one of Mother's good old pan cakes —."

Further developments are recorded in the successive issues of the Sentinel: —

April 19,

"All the old boys and girls are coming."

April 26,

"This is to be the greatest event in Manheim's history."

May 3,

"Old Home Week a \$5 000 Event."

Parents, brothers, sisters and friends are already hearing from persons who formerly claimed Manheim as their home; all glad to come back and spend a week in good old, booming Manheim.

May 17,

Everybody in Manheim is to back up the movement.

Some 2,500 copies of an Old Home Week book are to be published. It will have a cover design by H. H. Berntheizel.

A special storeroom will be rented to sell flags and bunting for home decorations (to be sold at cost) to prepare for a "riot of color and decoration."

Special trains will be run.

The Music Committee has arranged for 12 bands to play for the five day celebration, which is to be a project of the whole town.

A fine daily program has been arranged:

Sunday (June 30) Devotional Day

5:00 a.m.—Ringin' of the church bells

3:00 p.m.—Old Home Week Union Rally on Market Square.

Monday (July 1)—Educational Day

2:30 p.m.—School Children's Parade

3:30 p.m.—Addresses by Educators

8:00 p.m.—High School Alumni Program



The Guests Arrive for Old Home Week

Tuesday (July 2)—Historical Day

3:15 p.m.—Program by Lancaster County
Historical Society

8:00 p.m.—Band Concert

Wednesday (July 3)—Industrial Day

2:30 p.m.—Civic and Industrial Parade

4:00 p.m.—History of Early and Present
Manheim Industries

Thursday (July 4)—Firemen's Day

2:00 p.m.—Firemen's Parade

4:00 p.m.—Baseball

9:00 p.m.—Grand Pyrotechnic Display (Fireworks).

May 24,

The Court of Honor on the Square is to be the work of Jesse Gingrich.

Dr. Hershey will hold "Clean Up Week" the third week in June. "All that is obnoxious and unsightly and all ash dumps are to be cast out and the whole town soaped, scoured, wiped, swept, brushed and rubbed until it is spotless."

The citizens are waking up to the tremendous possibilities of the occasion for permanent good to be done for the future of the town. It is to be a people's celebration, not a money making scheme.

The Red Cross Committee has arranged to get three hospital tents and hire 12 young ladies as nurses to handle any emergency cases and prostration from the heat.

Chief Burgess John H. Shenck is arranging for proper police protection.

May 31,

Plans are being made to erect a stand on Market Square to hold at least 300 people.

G. D. C. Danner reports that the affair will commemorate the 150th year of the town's founding, the 75th year it has been incorporated and the 100th year of the Fire Company.

Crooks and gamblers at the celebration are to be arrested at once.

June 7,

Free meals will be provided for all uniformed men in the Fourth of July Parade.

On June 5th a group of gaily bedecked autos, filled with boosters, toured most of Lancaster County. Bugler Ira Brosey would sound the order to proceed at the entrance of each town and the residents would then wonder what was coming as bills and posters, advertising Old Home Week were quickly tacked in all available public places. Some 33 towns were visited and 118 miles were travelled, the only serious mishaps being two punctures and a blowout, soon fixed by chief mechanic E. S. Zimmerman.

Those in the party, driving cars, included Amos M. Weidman, Ira A. Brosey, D. Lyman Hershey, H. M. Frey, William E. Gantz, Harry Sahm, William H. Royer and Christ Bear. A. K. Kaufmann was right there, too, helping to make the trip successful.

June 14,

A special street was to be designated for the hitching of visitor's teams and Wolf Street was to be closed to traffic and have a large tent for the feeding of visitors.

Business places and industries were asked to close every afternoon during the big week.

June 21,

"Everybody is cleaning, scraping and scouring" as this is general "Clean Up Week" and "the Pennsylvania Dutch cleaners will surely make the dirt fly."

Signs were repainted that hadn't seen paint "since Methuselah wore short pants."

B. Frank Danner was to get antiquities for a special exhibit, representative of the early manufacturing importance of Manheim, such as a ten plate Baron Stiegel stove, Stiegel glass, the original deed to the Lutheran Church and grandfathers clocks of the 1660 to 1802 dates made by Eby, Stauffer and Heintzelman.

Oscar Fisher reported that six fraternal organizations would compete in a drilling contest on the athletic field.

The cars made another tour, this time of Lebanon and Berks County. Frank Ritter went along, dressed as a typical farmer, and provoked merriment in all the towns visited.

June 28,

Manheim is on the eve of a monster demonstration that is to exceed anything ever held in Lancaster County.

The Court of Honor is very impressive, composed of 22 large pillars, running the length of Market Square, beautifully draped with bunting and on the top of each is a large electric light.

A number of the old town landmarks, such as the house where General Heintzelman was born, have been appropriately marked and dated.

"Every Day Was a Big Day"

"The old town is in new attire —. Thousands of flags of various sizes and bunting decorate the many beautiful homes and places of business and the long strings of electric lights and Japanese lanterns and other illumination are such that make us think of fairy land."

Both sides of the Square were lined with booths selling jewelry, glassware, dogs, ice cream and other refreshments and there were photographers everywhere. The midway on East Ferdinand Street featured snakes, movies, Indians and Persian beauties, which all "livened things up." Sam Hamaker with his famous six foot beard — the longest in the world — was on exhibit for 25 cents just above the post office.

Sunday the churches were filled to hear the special Old Home Week sermons prepared by former town pastors. About 3,000 people attended the United Religious Service on the Square. All the town churches participated with their choirs and orchestras. Sermons given commended the occasion for "recognizing God and the church in this striking way and exhorting the people to get back to good old fashioned piety in the home and community."

Nearly every house had one or more guests and the boarding houses and hotels were filled. Old ties were renewed and old stories told. Nine mounted State Constabulary handled the vast crowd well.

Monday — Educational Day — was opened by the firing of salutes with the G.A.R. Cannon at sunrise. The school parade was started by Professor B. F. Heiges at 2:30 in the afternoon. The Germania Band led off, followed by Miss Mame Newcomer as the Goddess of Liberty and 13 children representing the 13 original states.

The people in one group were dressed as early Dutch settlers while there was also an assemblage of Indian boys and girls in patriotic costumes, followed by Miss Leona Gingrich and Miss Helen Becker in gowns of 1850 fashion. Clair H. Keen led a group of pupils depicting boys and girls of 1812; members of another party were attired as Continentals. Freshmen at the high school were dressed as Swedes, the Sophomores as Germans, the Juniors as Irish and the Seniors as themselves in caps and gowns.

Former Professor W. Reiff Nauman of the local schools talked on the systematizing of the schools and the organization of the high school. At the conclusion of the program, patriotic songs were sung by the children under the direction of Professor Urban H. Hershey.

In the evening Alumni Exercises were held on the grand stand at Market Square. Dr. Will Gies '88 of Columbia University, who was to have given the principal address of the evening, was unfortunately detained in New York.

Tuesday — Historical Day — had G. D. C. Danner as the master of ceremonies. Dr. J. H. Sicling of York gave the history of Baron Stiegel and early Manheim. A poem "Ancient Manheim" by Mrs. Mary Robinson was read, the second verse of which follows:

"She (Manheim) bids all look with reverence
Where Stiegel's Zion stands
And, for one red rose payment,
Gave of his own broad lands.



Decorated house 10-12 Market Square

Around its walls, in slumber,
In quiet, dreamless rest —
Lie they who founded Manheim
Of all 'Man's homes' the best."

In the afternoon a talk on Manheim history was given by A. S. Brendle of Schaefferstown and A. K. Hostetter of Lancaster spoke upon Manheim's greatest soldier, Major General Heintzelman. H. Frank Eshelman of Lancaster delivered an address on "German-Swiss in the Chiques Valley."

Members of the Lancaster, Lebanon and Berks County Historical Societies were present and were conducted through famous George H. Danner's private museum.

Wednesday — Civic and Industrial Day — saw a continuous stream of people from trains, trolleys, autos and other vehicles. The parade was a magnificent pageant of some 100 gaily decorated floats and marchers, representing the civic and industrial life of the town. M. G. Hess was master of ceremonies.

The first division included mounted police, the Germania Band, Manheim Council #154 O.U.A.M., the Mounville Band, Washington Camp P.O.S.A., members of the General Heintzelman Post G.A.R. in ears, the Schaefferstown Band, Selah Lodge I.O.O.F. and the Red Cross.

In the second division the United States Asbestos Company put on quite a show with 80 men beside a magnificent float, which carried 15 lady employees, gaily ornamented with some of the products of the factory. Two huge floats of the Hershey Machine and Foundry Company showed the active operations of various branches of the industry and its finished products. The Manheim Manufacturing and Belting Company float displayed the raw materials used, machinery in operation and the products made. The Manheim Knitting Mills of A. K. Kaufmann presented a large float with a number of the employees attired as grandmothers at work with old spinning wheels and reels of the mode of 1812, headed by Mrs. Kaufmann as a Cavalier.

Clarence L. Cassel's Dairy float showed the handling of milk and the manner of washing the bottles. Hummer Brothers large float contained finished products from their planing

mill. A. F. Metzger had two floats representing his stone quarries and crushed stone operations. H. S. Witmyer, the tinsmith had a float showing his employees at work. The Manheim Sentinel float told of its 1846 establishment and had a job press in operation.

Local merchants and tradesmen having floats included: Ira Brosey; Paul Strickler (Manheim Steam Laundry); W. H. Barto (pumping); H. C. Boyd; McCloud's Grocery; Mrs. J. W. Boyd (millinery); H. D. Leman; Hertzler, the butcher; H. H. Martin (lumber yard and hardware store); E. S. Zimmerman (automobiles) and W. H. Gible (buggies).

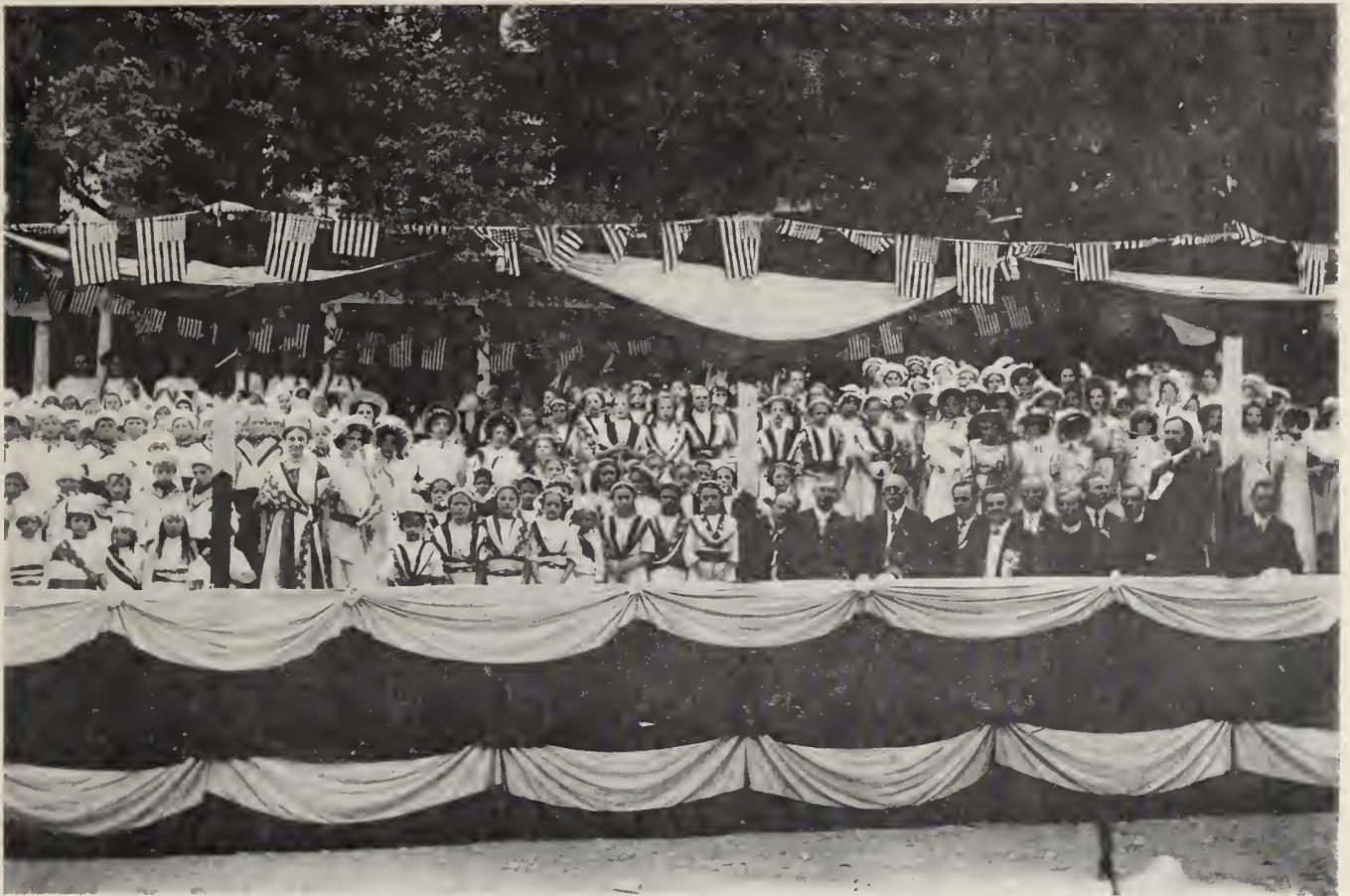
The Mardi Gras in the evening featured a fantastic parade under the direction of O. W. McElroy and brought out thousands of people. At some parts of town confetti was king, littering the streets. The most original float award, a unique auto with quaint steering gear and headlights, was given to Nathan Hahn and William Rhine; the most comic costume, O. W. McElroy and the best character impersonation, Mrs. A. K. Kaufmann as Joan of Arc.

Thursday — Firemen's Day — saw everyone astir bright and early. "Never before was there such life and animation in the old burg" and a visitation of at least 10,000 people. "Our large Square and all the streets were a veritable living panorama."

The Firemen's Parade started at one o'clock with Major Christ Bear, one of the survivors of the first charter members of Hope Hose Company, as the master of ceremonies. It was in three divisions with Dr. J. D. Hershey as Chief Marshal. His aides were A. K. Kaufmann, J. C. Gingrich, A. D. Sahn, H. G. Stormfeltz, Dr. D. W. Martin, J. B. Stroh, H. H. Martin, J. S. Yocum, B. F. Heiges, O. W. McElroy, C. S. Witmyer and Clara H. Keen.

Bands and fire companies participating were from York, Columbia, Reading, Lebanon, Maytown, Red Hill (Montgomery County), etc.

Our company paraded its 100 year old engine, hose cart and hook and ladder truck and there were many automobiles. The Fire Company Auxiliary, in a surprise move, presented the Fire Company with a handsome banner upon which is



Assemblage of school children in front of Danner's Store on Market Square, on Educational Day.



Hummer Bros. Parade Float (Industrial Day)

reproduced a picture of the 1812 hand fire engine.

In the evening competitive drills were held on the athletic field and the grounds were crowded. Later, there followed the one and only real disappointment of the whole celebration. This was the poor performance of the fireworks which were to have been its colorfully exciting and blazing finish. Poor Roman candles and inferior spectacular pieces simply fizzled out and many were amateurishly put off by the fireworks company's men.

Visitors had come from Wadsworth and Canton, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Newark and Jersey City, New Jersey; Baltimore, Fort Howard, Salisbury and Sparrows Point, Maryland; Lincolnton, North Carolina; New York City; Reading, Philadelphia, York, Ambler, Lancaster, Lewisburg, Darby,

Columbia, Coatesville, Sunbury, Lebanon, Berwick, Allentown, Harrisburg, Hershey, Bloomsburg and other Pennsylvania places.

And so it was that Manheim's Old Home Week was set down — fine weather and all — as one of the largest, best and most beautiful ever held in this county as well as in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The Old Home Week Book, published for sale during the gala celebration, has lived through the years as an outstanding reference volume on old town history, people and places. So far it has never been surpassed. Originally selling for 50 cents, it brings as much as \$5.00 today, if you can find one for sale. Truly, Old Home Week and the Old Home Week Book will never be forgotten in Manheim.



Old Kerosene Street Lamp in front of Episcopal Church on South Charlotte St.

OLD STREETS AND NEW AND THE BUILDING OF OUR TOWN

Way back in the days of 1744, Indian wigwams stood by the spring near the Chickies Creek on the way up toward the mountain. "The Way," then, being merely Indian trails through the forest and down through the open country of hazel and berry bushes, where the town of Manheim was to be built.

Somewhat later "a new road had been cut through the woods" and still later, "the road forked near the Black Horse Tavern; to Colebrook on one side and to Mount Hope on the other." By then, Manheim had been started and the roads through the town became streets — dusty when dry, muddy when wet. Apparently there were few actual records of the streets until the borough was incorporated in 1838 and the following years when the first town newspapers were published. Always, streets were to play an important part in the town's development.

At the first regular meeting of the newly elected Borough Council at the German School House on May 9, 1838, a committee of two was appointed to view "the streets, lanes and alleys and report what necessary repairs are wanted and ought to be done for the present."

A petition presented November 21, 1842 asked that Prussian (the present Main Street) be repaired before winter sets in, from the Black Horse Tavern to or beyond Joseph Reiff's House. This was granted. Another petition of September 16, 1844 asked for the grading and repairing of Charlotte Street.

Difficulties appeared quite prevalent as the street supervisor told Borough Council that he could not procure laborers and other workmen to work on the roads for the old wages and unless these were increased he would not be able to repair and amend the roads.

The Manheim Whig Sentinel of June 4, 1852 mentioned that plank roads were being built; the one to Petersburg and Lancaster about 1857. A detailed map of this road had been prepared showing the land use of the area through which it passed.

By August 11, 1857 the supervisor was instructed to pay \$1.00 to good hands per day for labor on the streets.

A petition of October 13, 1862, signed by several citizens, was presented to Borough Council "praying for the erection of Lamp Posts and the lighting of Lamps on dark nights."

An ordinance of April 22, 1863 was passed to open and widen Stiegel Street from South Prussian to Pitt Street.

Constable Nauman presented a written report, May 1, 1863, saying he had examined the principal streets in the borough and found most of them bad.

Shortly after this, the first real step forward in street development occurred when, on June 8, 1863, Borough Council voted "to commence piking the street called Prussian from Stiegel Street northward, until a sum not exceeding \$1,200 has been expended." I have a small section of oak wood my grandfather cut from a stick of the corduroy road torn up from North Main Street, near the present location of Spahr's Garage, when the foundation was laid for this first piked street.

Apparently the supervisor had continued labor troubles, even in those days, for on July 13, 1863 it was reported that the streets could not be repaired because laborers were scarce.

Unwanted street traffic came to notice on December 14, 1863, when an ordinance was passed to prohibit cows and other cattle from running at large on the borough streets and yet I can still remember as a boy how herds of cattle were driven across Market Square and every now and then one animal would stray off into our back yard.

On January 20, 1873 a contract was awarded, after advertising for bids, to Henry Shaum and John Tomlinson to turn-pike the streets of the town and to gutter the sidewalks for \$23,058.99. These improvements made necessary changes in the town pump on Market Square.

Attention was now paid to the walks as an order of May 2, 1873 specified that only bricks shall be used for paving the sidewalks on Market Square; and bricks or two inch planks on the sidewalks of other public streets.

By April 17, 1874 the following streets had been turn-piked: Charlotte from the Colebrook Road to the railroad, Ferdinand, Stiegel, Prussian, Gramby and Market Square. The last had been turnpiked to the depth of 16 inches from curb to curb.

In May 1875 preparations were being started to lay out the streets in the section of town below the railroad, known as Subdivision. Later, the same year, the street committee reported the streets in "reasonably good condition" although the supervisor was told to take the loose stone from Market Square and use it for the filling of holes in the other streets, sink holes having been reported in some places.

"Our Mosey," a Sentinel columnist, in January 1876 reports further progress, for he states: "Our supervisor and a gang of workmen have been at work this week in removing the mud from our streets, which gives them a somewhat improved appearance."

On May 19 of the same year he carries on with a timely suggestion to our Borough Fathers "the condition of East High Street is not at all creditable to our otherwise progressive borough. I would suggest that the Burgess call a special meeting of Council and in a body proceed to visit said street. The most appropriate time to do so would be about one half hour after a rain. It would hardly be necessary to proceed farther than Wolf Street — if they get that far."

Little progress had been made in the matter of street lights for on October 30, 1877, petitions were again presented by the citizens of the borough for and against street lamps and, apparently, none resulted until somewhat later. The lights were in use during the late 1880's and then followed the days of that colorful figure, "the lamp lighter." "Jakey" Weidman was a humble little man who never made the headlines, yet each day he serviced the kerosene street lamps, lighting them before dark and extinguishing them early in the morning in all kinds of weather. The old lamps were half a block apart and their feeble rays made but a small hole in the dark, but they were guideposts to Manheim people who ventured out at night, as well as to travellers passing through by horse and buggy. When Jakey got too old for the job, he was succeeded by Henry Heagy who tended the lamps until they were replaced by the first electric ones about 1896, at the time the first light plant was started in Manheim by Frank Bailey and Frank Keiffer.

The first talk about macadamizing the borough streets began around September 28, 1880 but little progress in real street improvement was made until about 1915, when Borough Council awarded a contract to John S. Shreiner to build 300 feet of concrete street on North Grant Street and 586 feet on South Grant Street. This building of concrete streets in Manheim was an innovation and a forerunner of the general movement of improved street building throughout Pennsylvania. By the cooperation of Borough Council and the town people, Manheim became the outstanding town for building concrete streets in the state.

Following is the schedule of the development of approximately three miles of concrete streets in Manheim by 1939:

- 1917—South Main Street from Market Square to Stiegel
- 1919—South Hazel, East and West Ferdinand, East and West Stiegel, South Penn and South Charlotte
- 1922—South Cherry Street
- 1923-24—North Main Street from Market Square to the Borough line
- 1924—East Charlotte Street from Railroad Avenue to South Main Street



Lower South Prussian Street (now South Main Street), looking toward Stiegel Street



South Prussian Street, looking north from the Summy House

1925—North Hazel from East High to Gramby and East Gramby from North Main to North Hazel

1926—North Grant and East Gramby

1927—South Penn from West High to Ferdinand

1928—South Penn from Railroad Avenue to Eby and East Ferdinand from Hazel to Linden

1930—South Cherry from Alley H and Alley N from Ferdinand to Stiegel.

Under W.P.A. projects the borough built an additional mile of macadam streets.

Manheim was one of the first towns in the county to erect traffic lights as a safety measure, ten being put up in November, 1927. These lasted for two years when, because of economy measures and the introduction of Stop Signs, they were removed. Then, in May, 1948 they staged a comeback and have been with us ever since, helping to regulate our heavy flow of traffic.

In November, 1948 an ordinance was passed by Borough Council for the installing of Parking Meters and soon a long thin island of them came to bisect Market Square and others marched up and down all the main streets, adjacent to the business areas. This soon resulted in the development of numerous off street parking lots and many old buildings were removed and gardens, lawns and other places were macadamized to help provide these extra parking facilities.

All through the history of Manheim's development there have been difficulties in keeping the streets in good condition, as one thing after another came along — the laying of water and gas lines and the big sewer project of the 1940's. From my journal of that time I quote: "I inspected the progress of the sewerage project on Penn Street, today (December 8, 1940). In between huge piles of muddy clay on one side and deep incompleated ditches on the other, the street itself is apt to be overlooked. Some of the ditches appear to be 15 to 25 feet deep and occasionally fountains of water shoot up from leaks in the water pipes which have been disrupted. A lot of solid rock was struck, too, helping to delay the project. It is at present a W.P.A. job." This was taken over later and administered by the borough, the sewer actually beginning operation on June 2, 1944.

At one time it almost seemed as if our town streets would never be the same again but, today, we can hardly tell the difference and once more the streets are in fine shape except for a little excess water in times of heavy rains, especially on Main Street.

To the old street names, like Charlotte and Stiegel, new ones have been added such as Adele Avenue, South Oak Street, Chestnut, West End Avenue, Frederick Street, North Clay, North Laurel, Memorial Drive, Hershey Drive, Rambler Road, Orchard Lane, Hart Street, Rapho Street and now Heintzelman Street which is in the process of being opened at the present time. A few in the building developments, just out of town, have been called Pearl Avenue, Conestoga Avenue, Circle Drive and the like.

When I see the parking meters on Market Square, along with the two big spruce trees and the flag pole and all the traffic there today, it is difficult to realize how we boys used to play baseball and football there in the middle of that big broad street. So many changes have taken place from those days, between 1915 and 1930, that it is hard to keep track of them. Section after section of the town has spread out until nearly all the low, flat plain of the town level is built up and further expansion spread out over the neighboring hills and along all the roads. Elwyn Terrace was one of the first new building developments just outside the borough in the early 1900's.

We look back to those days when West Colebrook Street beyond Pitt Street was a trailer camp with hardly a house in the area; to the time when North Grant Street beyond Gramby was a narrow, dusty country road, lined with a tumbledown railfence, old cherry trees and scattered bushes. Everything west of it was an open field over to Reiff Run and Andy



A sewer ditch in one of our streets.

Hackman's big sycamore tree, which was still on the old Jake Becker Farm, then.

For, up until about 1909, Manheim's growth and development had been slow and it had been largely a characteristic rural community. With the starting of a number of small industries this began to change. As they grew and others started Manheim became more of the industrial town that it is today.

Yet, even by 1914, the entire portion of the borough west of Pitt Street consisted of farming land with the exception of a few scattered homes. In that year, in the eastern end of town, there still were no homes on Hazel, East Ferdinand beyond Hazel and on Mill or Linden Streets. So, that in the 25 year period preceeding 1939, all that section of the borough developed that includes Penn, Fulton and Dover Streets.

Even back in 1942, Kenridge was undreamed of. It was Harry Ruhl's apple orchard and Reservoir Hill and on bright, moonlight nights it was lonely and quiet, especially when you were on the midnight to 4:00 a.m. Aircraft Spotters' Shift up at the post, there, reporting "Army Flashes" during World War II. Later Kenridge evolved as one of Manheim's new building developments. Latcly, there have been extensive

developments in the Memorial Field area, North Laurel Street and the Adele Avenue section where our new Manheim Central Senior High School stands out so prominently.

Local builders responsible for Manheim's great building expansion include: J. C. Gingrich, J. G. Baker and Sons, R. W. Hollinger, Jacob W. Nauman, Abe Keener, Roy Keener,

Herman Hart, Kenneth Hershey, David Yohn, Jere A. Miller, Harold W. Diffenderfer and others.

It is difficult to realize all that has taken place in this extensive development of the Manheim of 1962; so much larger and greater than that of 1762, when a few houses and a country road or two, began our Manheim of today.



Horsemen on Market Square at Fire House Dedication—1904.
Left to right: Dr. Heindel, Howard Gingrich, Dr. J. D. Kendig,
Burgess Fry, John Stroh, Sam Yocum and B. F. Heiges.

HOPE FIRE ENGINE AND HOSE COMPANY HAS PROVIDED 150 YEARS OF FIRE PROTECTION FOR MANHEIM

Fire in its destructive phase has been feared by men from the very beginning of time. One man, being able to do little against its ravages, has joined with others to form cooperative groups to prevent and control it. So "Fire Companies" have been formed.

On January 9, 1832 the first Manheim Fire Company was organized and a small hand engine was purchased. By 1836 a second engine had been acquired and a second Manheim Fire Company formed. These companies gradually evolved into those officially formed by the first Manheim Borough Council in 1838, known as "the Active" and "the Union." The same year an engine house was built on the eastern end of Market Square, "the Active" company having the part of the building which opened toward Prussian Street and "the Union" company that which opened toward Charlotte Street. Every householder was to provide at least one leather bucket for each story of the house and all chimneys were to be cleaned and swept about once every six to twelve weeks.

On February 9, 1847, a Borough Council Committee purchased a second hand engine and 133 feet of hose at Philadelphia for \$525. It was known as the Globe Engine. At the same time a new fire company was formed, called the "Globe Engine Company."

In 1860 the citizens objected to the fire house on Market Square and, also, because of the agitation for better streets, it was sold and moved away, becoming a grocery store. A

new engine house was built on North Prussian Street. Gradually the Globe Engine Company became less active and continuous efforts to reactivate it failed until February 26, 1869 when the Star Fire Engine Company No. 1 was organized with M. Coho as president; F. R. White as vice-president; Horace Dasher as secretary; Jacob H. Kline as treasurer and D. M. Brosey and C. J. Reiff as trustees.

The first record of the Manheim Firemen taking part in any parade occurred on the Fourth of July, 1871, when the Star Engine Company held a uniformed parade over the streets of the borough and then assembled in front of the residence of Mr. Rice (the present 42 Market Square) to listen to several addresses.

On December 2, 1871 the borough purchased a hose carriage for \$450 with the word "Hope" upon it, from which came the name of our present day company "Hope Fire Engine and Hose Company No. 1. This was adopted on December 19, 1871.

The first time the Manheim company went away to parade was on the Fourth of July, 1873, when the company travelled to Lancaster with the hose carriage to participate in a parade as the guests of the Sun Engine and Hose Company.

Meanwhile the town was growing and the membership of the company increasing so it was decided that it needed some legal status and was incorporated on June 25, 1874, the



Present Public Building and Fire House.

—Lancaster Intelligencer Journal Photo.

charter members being: F. R. White, H. M. Ensminger, F. M. Miller, C. J. Mengle, C. Bear, H. C. Gible, Joseph R. Shearer, H. F. McCloud, A. R. Reiff, G. W. Fisher, J. Francis Dunlap, C. H. Reist, Samuel Fritz, J. Keiffer, J. T. Witmyer, J. W. Pritz, A. Boffenmeyer, J. M. Rice, B. S. Coltn, W. H. Frank, B. S. Houser, H. S. Witmyer, F. K. Brosey, J. D. Witman, H. A. Longenecker, A. M. Fetter and B. F. Donovan.

In 1880 the "Union Fire Company" was organized in the lower part of town and the Hope Company turned over to them the Globe Engine and some leather hose. Borough Council passed an ordinance prohibiting the storing of dynamite and gun powder within the borough limits.

Service by the Manheim Water Company was first provided in 1885 when 48 fire plugs were placed around the town at a cost to the council of \$2,827.00. Then the firemen were able to throw water on the highest house.

In 1886 the Union Fire Company built an engine house on Stiegel Street and received from the Hope Company a proportionate share of the fire equipment and Borough Council bought another hose carriage for them but in 1894 this company passed out of existence.

Red shirts were officially adopted by the Hope Company in 1889 and Abram Kline presented it with the by-laws of the Manheim Fire Company of 1812, which was framed.

The company now continued uninterrupted operation and secured a lot on the corner of East High and Wolf Streets for the crection of a suitable and ornamental fire engine house. But in 1901 the lot was deeded to the borough for the purpose of building a council chamber and hose house, as it seemed that Borough Council was the proper body to erect this public building.

On August 25, 1904, the company took possession of its new quarters, amidst one of the largest celebrations which the town had witnessed to that date. A large firemen's parade and a reunion of fire companies from all over eastern Pennsylvania occurred. The Public Building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Christ Bear, then president of Borough Council and an active fireman, was chairman of the General Committee. Chief Burgess Aaron Frey was Chief Marshal of the parade. John N. Becker was president of the fire company.

Once again, in 1907, another fire company was organized by the citizens of lower Manheim. This one, known as the Stiegel Fire Company, had a short but active life, during which time a chemical fire engine was bought. It seems that when it and the Hope Company got to the same fire they shot more water on each other than they did on the fire.

In 1908 Borough Council voted to give an annual appropriation of \$50 to the Hope Company and a fire alarm system, using the engine house bell, was proposed by C. J. Mengle and was adopted.

A hook and ladder truck, costing \$600 was bought by the company in 1910, using proceeds derived from a fair.

"Old Home Week and Hope Hose Company Centennial" was celebrated June 30 to July 4, 1912 in grand style. Hope Company President A. K. Kaufmann was Chairman of the General Committee, assisted by Dr. J. F. Dunlap, G. D. C. Danner, M. J. Stoner, H. C. Stauffer, W. C. Lefever, Jess C. Gingrich, H. H. Shenck, H. E. Trout, Charles S. Witmyer, Prof. B. F. Heiges, Rev. G. A. Knerr, M. G. Hess, H. E. Bomberger, Oscar H. Fisher, John H. Shenck, C. Bear, Dr. J. D. Hershey, M. J. Burkholder, B. Frank Danner and J. P. Kurtz. The last day was designated as Firemen's Day and was celebrated with a parade and reception for visiting firemen. As a souvenir of Manheim's Old Home Week, the committee published a booklet of 180 pages that has come to be known as the standard reference book on Manheim. The fire company officers then were: A. K. Kaufmann, president; M. J. Stoner, secretary; M. J. Burkholder, treasurer and C. Bear, chief.

Rev. G. A. Knerr was elected in 1913 as the first chaplain of the Hope Company and had charge of a Firemen's Memorial Service held in the Evangelical Church on February 23, 1913, when special respects were paid to Aaron Frey, L.

P. White, Martin H. Wittel, W. D. Keeny, David Brackbill and Henry K. Bear.

In 1920 efforts of the officers and members of the Hope Company to secure up-to-date fire fighting equipment resulted in the purchase of an American LaFrance Engine for \$12,500. This was largely brought to prominence by the famous barn fire in back of Danner's Store in 1919, when motorized help had to be summoned from Lancaster, our old equipment not being at all effective against a large fire of that type. About the same time an electric fire siren was placed on the tower of the Public Building.

It is of special interest that the Lancaster County Firemen's Association was formed at a meeting of 14 county fire companies at Manheim on June 17, 1921. Today, the association has 94 member companies; each of these having one to eight two way radio systems on their trucks. This system enables a company on a fire to call for help to a neighboring company, directly from its truck on the fire. This is the largest group of volunteer fire companies in eastern United States that has this feature.

On July 15, 1921, as Borough Council had given the company permission to answer fire calls beyond the borough limits, the company assisted at a fire in Lititz. Chief Ralph Busser reported that "our company had a stream of water on the fire in 30 minutes after leaving the engine house."

The County Firemen's Association held its first annual convention in Manheim on September 17, 1921. Harry H. Shenck was the first president of the association and Ira A. Brosey was the first secretary.

For the purpose of helping outlying farmers in times of fire, a Kearns Fire Engine was bought in 1924 for \$7,800. The cost was met by a contribution of \$1,000 from Borough Council and popular subscriptions of \$6,800 from farmers and Manheim citizens. This engine was used until 1931 when it was replaced by a Reo tanker and pumper at a cost of \$3,290. This was later sold to a York Fire Company.

In order to more readily report fires, a fire alarm switch was installed at the phone exchange in 1926.

First aid classes for firemen were conducted in 1929 by the county Red Cross organization under the direction of the Hope Company.

Chief Paul Z. Knier of Hope Company was elected Lancaster County Fire Marshal by the County Firemen's Association in 1930. Also organized in the same year, was the Manheim Firemen's Relief Association of Hope Fire Engine and Hose Company to provide substantial payments to firemen seriously injured while on active duty.

During August and September 1933 unusually heavy rains caused many local cellars to be filled with water. The fire company was called to pump water out of 80 cellars.

On June 3, 4, and 5, 1937 the fire company celebrated its 125th anniversary with an appropriate program. The Lancaster County Firemen's Association held its seventh annual convention in Manheim on the fifth and a grand parade brought Hope Company's birthday party to a fitting close.

Passing on down through the years of firefighting as Manheim grew, we see that the company acquired additional highly useful equipment: the Reo Tanker and Pumper in 1948 for \$15,000; the Seagrave Pumper in 1954 for \$17,500; the Squad Truck in 1958 for \$2,500 and the Seagrave Pumper with 85 foot aerial ladder in 1959 for \$42,100.

Thus, for its size and type of company, Manheim has the latest equipment and ranks second to none in the county and state. The 1959 pumper and aerial ladder truck was the first one in eastern United States to have the cab ahead. The aerial ladder comes in for special use in the industrial and business districts and can be used to advantage in sections of the town with two and three story buildings and churches. Need for this type of equipment was keenly felt at the time the Lutheran Church steeple was struck by lightning and the fire was so high it was difficult to get at. Lancaster was finally called to help with their aerial ladder truck.

The Reo Tanker and Pumper of 1948 was bought to handle farm fires. The Squad Truck is used to carry special equipment and thereby relieve additional weight and bulk from the



Old Engine of Hope Hose Fire Co. #1.



Hope Firemen — 1912



Manheim Firemen Officials of Hope Fire Engine and Hose Company No. 1 in 1962.

fire engines and it is also useful to protect the men during bad weather at a fire and on the way.

Other equipment includes special and standard nozzles and hose washer, ladder pipe, four two way radios on the trucks, 8,500 feet of hose, 8 Scott Airpaks, generators, lights, fire house siren, etc. The total equipment is valued at about \$121,000.

The company makes arrangements so that Manheim is always covered by at least one piece of equipment. If all of our engines go to a fire, a stand-by engine is brought in from a neighboring town, showing the high state of cooperation existing between our county fire companies today. An average of 50 alarms a year is answered in town.

A big time was held in 1959 when, once again, the Lancaster County Firemen held their convention in Manheim. There was a large parade and a demonstration of the new Seagrave Aerial Ladder Truck.

Once a year the firemen go to church in a body, visiting a different church each time so as to make a continual round of them. This year they attended the Faith of Our Father's Service as part of the Bicentennial program of Sunday June 3rd.

One extra fine activity sponsored by the firemen is the annual Halloween Parade. This began on Halloween night of 1943 when Constable Ammon Boyer, who is also a fireman, made his rounds and found group after group of youngsters out playing tricks and all set to get into trouble.* He rounded them up and lined them out in a very informal parade through the town streets. It was such a grand success that it has been done ever since, getting larger each year. Business men chipped in to help provide prizes and entertainment.

In 1946 the fire company appointed a special committee to organize the parade officially. It was helped by such service clubs as the Lions, Rotary, the Woman's Club, American Legion, V.F.W., Boy Scouts and others. Contributions were

received from the industries and local business men and the affair really got going.

In 1947 prizes were given for the best Halloween paintings by school children on local store windows and the first Halloween Parade Queen and her attendants were elected. After the parade, special street dances, refreshments and other entertainment are provided. For, always, the object of this big evening is to entertain the youngsters and oldsters and is not to make money as evidenced by these figures submitted by Joseph Knittle, who has been secretary of the Halloween Parade Committee for 16 years: 6,600 prizes have been given out for a total value of \$6,340; additional expenses for parade bands and the like brings the total expenses to \$12,890 as against \$12,242 from donations.

Ralph Bashore has been the efficient and capable Fire Chief of the company for the past 12 years. Other 1962 officers of the company include: Marlin Becker, president; Cleon Berntheizel Jr., vice-president; Joseph L. Knittle, secretary for the past 15 years; J. Harry Carper, treasurer; Medwin Barto, financial secretary; Donald Ruhl, chaplain; Kline Hoffman, Harvey Yingst, Samuel Helt, trustees; Dale Stauffer, first assistant chief; Daniel Nissley, second assistant chief; Lloyd Fry, third assistant chief; Charles Fissell, engineer; Paul Royer, William Fry and Kenneth Litzenberger, assistant engineers; Morris Shaffer, fire police captain. The Fire Police are a group of members given special duties, powers and rights under the state laws of Pennsylvania, often assisting in directing and handling traffic at many town affairs in addition to that at fires.

Fire engine drivers include: Cleon Berntheizel, Jr.; John Carpenter; Russell Connelly; Charles Eberly; Elwood Hammer; Leo Brandt; Kline Hoffman; Joseph Knittle; Gilbert Michael; Stanley Rohrer; Robert Schreiber; Christ Rohrer; John Shirk; Ben Boose; Richard Adair and Ted Williams. Hose Captains: Gerald Tshudy and Leo Ginder; Protective



Present Fire Fighting Equipment (Left to right): Squad Truck, LaFrance, Reo Tanker and Pumper, Seagrave Pumper and Seagrave Pumper with Aerial Ladder.

Masks: Eugene Haver and Donald Longenecker.

There are 850 active members in the company as of January 1, 1962, of which about 50 do most of the actual fire fighting. These are the ones who don't forget to turn out for drill, each Monday night, rain or shine and who listen for the siren in the dark of every night. And they are the ones who fought the big Danner fire of 1919, the Nathan Shelly planing mill fire, the big barn out at Hershey's on East High Street that filled the heavens with frightful sparks, the Brass Foundry fire, Peter Snavely's Garage, the Martin Lumber Yard and the one at Hollinger's Mill, to mention some

that will be remembered for a long time; times when the Hope Company boys and those from out of town did wonderful work against tremendous odds. They are the one who, forgetting their own comfort and safety, ride the trucks through summer thunder storms, in soaking downpours, in the very midst of deafening thunder and the blinding flash of lightning. They are the men of Hope Fire Engine and Hose Company No. 1 who have provided Manheim and the surrounding area with fire protection for the past 150 years; of which we can all be justifiably proud and for which we can all be extremely grateful.



Type of homes common in Manheim before 1900. This stood on the northwestern corner of Charlotte and Ferdinand streets.



The colorful side of Baron Stiegel, "approaching the tower at Schaefferstown"

OUR BOOKS AND OUR WRITERS



ANNA BALMER MYERS,
Local Novelist



GEORGE L. HEIGES
Historical Writer

Manheim is fortunate in being well written about in novels and historical works, many of which are concerned with its colorful founder, Baron Henry William Stiegel. There have also been almost endless bulletins, magazine articles and even a moving picture—a documentary done on the life and career of Stiegel.

Much of all this began in the late 1800's with the researches and writings of Dr. J. H. Sieling, when he came upon the deed with the now famous "One Red Rose" clause. Then in 1912—the same year as Old Home Week—came a publication of the Lebanon County Historical Society, Henry William Stiegel by A. S. Brendle of Schaefferstown.

About the same time F. W. Hunter went to work on the story and in 1914 brought out his big book "Stiegel Glass". Not only was Stiegel's story told but there were lengthy discussions and numerous pictures of the glassware, which soon made the book valuable to antique collectors as well as historians and devotees of Stiegel. Long out of print and selling for considerably more than the original sale price, it was reprinted by Dover Publications, Inc., in 1950 and is apparently again out of print.

George L. Heiges had always been interested in history and especially that of Stiegel and Manheim, so he did additional research and published his first book "Henry William Stiegel" in 1937. This very scholarly work was well received and before very long was out of print, too.

Going even further into the Stiegel story, Heiges revised

and reissued his book in 1948 as "Henry William Stiegel and His Associates". It is the last comprehensive work on the Baron.

Heiges served for many years as the president of the Lancaster County Historical Society, during its most active period and wrote many bulletins under the society's imprint. Quite a few of these dealt with such local subjects as Robert Morris in Manheim, Bishop Seybert and the famous campmeeting held in Hernley's Woods.

In 1941 came the most colorful book of all on Stiegel—Mildred Jordan's swift paced, historical romance, "One Red Rose Forever". This was received in Manheim with mixed emotions as many local people resented the way Stiegel had been portrayed, yet it did win praise in the New York Times Book Review Section of September 14, 1941 as "an extraordinary first novel by any standard—written with the care and dignity of a first-rate biography." Certainly it helped draw attention to our town and its story for which we should be glad.

Over the years at least two juvenile novels have been written, concerning Stiegel, the last of which appeared in 1956. It was called "Carrier Boy", written by Florance Taylor and published by Abelard Schuman. It is still in print.

Our little booklet "Baron Stiegel and Manheim" was printed in 1957 and was merely a brief legendary and factual review of this sort for popular sale.

Lancaster County artist Charles X. Carlson painted a number of colorful pictures and plaques, featuring the Stiegel story, which are on permanent display in the Baron Stiegel Room at Evan's Restaurant.

Very likely our most accomplished novelist is Anna Balmer Myers whose three books were published by the George W. Jacobs Company of Philadelphia. A sister of Ella Myers of South Charlotte Street, she had a deep love and knowledge of her home town which was especially well presented in her first novel "Patchwork", published in 1920. The story is laid around a small Pennsylvania Dutch town Greenwald (Manheim) with its wide Market Square, Danner's Store, Old Aaron and the Plain People of the Cassel's Hill area. Not only does it include wonderful word pictures of the old Manheim but it has one special chapter on "The Feast of Roses" and the story of Stiegel, his town, his glass and his church.

Her second book "Amanda" came out in 1921 and "The Madonna of the Curb" in 1922. She also published a volume of poetry "Rain On the Roof" in 1931 (Poetry Publishers) in which there are a number of poems with a distinct Manheim touch.

In addition to being a teacher, she has lectured on Stiegel and produced the attractive Stiegel Gems which she fashioned from glass scraps picked up on the site of the old glass factory.

Others lecturing on Stiegel include George Heiges and Miles H. Keiffer.

Through Stiegel and other colorful characters such as our old strong man Jack Fasig, Manheim occasionally makes the big magazines. A few years ago Jack was featured in quite a lusty tale in Esquire, which did over emphasize the rough side of him a bit, but we remember another. In boyhood days he had been a sort of hero to us as he carried hundred pound feed bags around on his shoulders, like bean bags and we would rush out to see him when he went by—some seven feet of husky brawn, that possessed, underneath all that, a deep almost cultural side, for he loved music and he could recite Shakespeare like a veteran. If he had not also had a lazy streak in him, he might have turned out to be a world's champion wrestler, too.

Another man, who won a name for himself in local literature is Harry Gantz of East Stiegel Street, who used to be so busy in the lime dust of his kiln at the stone quarry, that was the last town dump. Harry was featured in a complete chapter "The Lime Burner" in that fascinating book "Vanishing Crafts and Their Craftsmen" by Rollin C. Steinmetz and Charles S. Rice, published by Rutgers University Press in 1959.

In 1961 Manheim found its way into another book "The Lost Towns and Roads of America", written by J. R. Humphreys and published by Doubleday & Company. This was condensed in the August, 1961 issue of Coronet Magazine, in which we find the following line of thought brought about when the author visited Zion Lutheran Church Cemetery and found the table-like gravestone of a local soldier of the Revolutionary War: in the eastern part of our country, the green of our church yards, in preserving the quiet of centuries, link the living with their historic beginnings. Here lie the ones who have gone before us and who have opened the ways of life to us—here, just off the main traveled street, lies our nation's hidden heritage, in our particular case "Our Stiegel Heritage".

About the same time a description of "The Festival of the Red Rose at Zion Lutheran Church was included in a book "American Festivals" by Victor W. Wheeler.

William S. Rice of the old Manheim and now of Oakland, California is chiefly known as an artist but he did write many early local color stories of Manheim and has contributed articles to the Sentinel for many years, mentioning such old timers as Mr. Hogendobler, the tailor and Mr. Kupp, the cabinet maker.

Rice's most recent book "Block Prints, How to Make Them" was issued by the Bruce Publishing Company about ten years ago.

Rice graduated from Manheim High School in 1892; The Pennsylvania Museum School of Industrial Art of Philadel-

phia in 1895 and the California College of Arts and Crafts from which he received a Bachelor's Degree of Fine Arts in 1929 and he taught there and at the University of California.

He studied under the illustrator Howard Pyle and served as an illustrator on the Philadelphia Times art staff from 1896 to 1900. Then going to California, he taught art in the schools until his recent retirement. He traveled and studied over the United States, Alaska and Europe, sketching most of the time.

He has exhibited his oils and water colors in the major exhibitions in the Pacific Coast Cities; is nationally known as a print maker and has prints shown in the leading art galleries and colleges throughout the country, the state Print Library at Sacramento, the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress at Washington, D.C.

In the days of 1895 Rice had a studio in Manheim in his grandfather's old work shop on Market Square and he covered the walls with his paintings and drawings, mostly all local subjects. He painted portraits and held art classes.

He last visited Manheim in October, 1953 at the age of 80 years, renewed old acquaintances and sought out old landmarks. He termed Miles Keiffer's antique collection "a little Danner's Museum".

On that visit his son, who was with him on the trip, said: "Dad never really left Manheim. He talks about it all the time. He's told me stories about it ever since I've been a boy. I know most of them by heart."

In addition, I cannot help but mention a man who did a number of very quaint, colorful, simple little pictures which have a certain charm all their own. Usually they were of local scenes and you still see them hung on local walls. These were the work of Cleon Berntheizel's father, Harry, who was also noted for his fine decorative writing and who also designed the cover on the Old Home Week Book.

And who can ever forget the quaintly appealing drawings and cheerful sentiments of good old Sam Young and the well decorated letters he used to write from his bed and sent out to us.

Manheim certainly has other writings and writers. Dr. Will Geis, our famous Pennsylvania Ambassador of some years ago and staunch friend of town character and all round helper Frank Ritter, did much technical writing on Dental Research and certainly Dr. Luther C. Peter had some on his great speciality as an eye surgeon of Philadelphia.

We enjoy, too, the charming reminiscent writings of Mrs. Anna Kready as she goes back into the times of the past.

Undoubtedly there are writers and artist writers that we have missed and would like to know about, and are sorry that they were not included.

Our own present day artists you will meet in the big Art Exhibit to be held in the Heintzelman House on South Main Street during the Bicentennial. There you will see work by Mrs. Polly Hummer, Winifred Ritter, Mrs. Mary Kulp, Mrs. Mary Whiteside, Mrs. Althea McFarland, Mrs. Minnie Witman, Mrs. Gloria Althouse, Mrs. Robert Stormfeltz and others.

Dick Weidman, that fond disciple of Norman Rockwell, now has a cartooning and sketching office in Lancaster where he does all types of drawing work. He designed the first advertising "flyer" distributed for the Bicentennial. Some years ago, he illustrated Cora Grumling's "Komic Korner" booklet, published by the late Mabel Koch, former editor of the Sentinel. There was a lot of fun and good history in all the work that Mabel wrote and enjoyed doing so much.

Mrs. Beryl Hahn designed the attractive cover on the Zion Lutheran Church Festival of the Red Rose program, that was used for many years and Artie designed and had made a special Stiegel tumbler.

Last, but not least, we want to extend our appreciation to Lester Miller of the Junior High School Art Department for visualizing and drawing up the fine Bicentennial Seal which appears on the official stationery, stock certificates, plates, coins and the like, as well as on the very attractive cover of this, our Bicentennial Book.



Mr. Hogendobler, "Old Manheim Tailor"
—Photo by William S. Rice



William S. Rice, Local Artist



"Grandpa's Grindstone," a dry point etching
by WILLIAM S. RICE



DANNER'S STORE. Left to Right. Jonas Risser, Aaron H. Danner, George H. Danner, David B. Missimer, George L. Heiges, Peter Mears, John H. Hershey.

THE DANNER STORE – MUSEUM – HOME

It seems that antiques, or potential ones, have always played quite an important part in Manheim right up to the present time. In the very beginning Baron Stiegel made the beautiful glassware so highly prized today. As the years went by men like George H. Danner and Nathan Long began gathering old dishes, glass, and furniture into highly valuable collections. David Missimer, a former employee of Danner's, carried the tradition on and now, today, a number of town people like Andrew Hummer, Harvey Stauffer, Walter Bomberger, Miles Keiffer, Mrs. Sylvia Rupp and Miss Ella Myers, to name a few, have fine collections of old Manheim things. Antique dealers like Herman Hart buy and sell them.

Certainly outstanding were the collections of Nathan Long and George Danner. Both, unfortunately, have now disappeared from Manheim. Long's was broken up for sale, after his death, in order to make good a wish to be remembered by the set of chimes in the tower of Zion Lutheran Church, that we hear each Sunday morning.

For the story of George Danner's collection and what came from it, we must go into more details. My earliest recollection of it was the story my grandmother told of how George tried so hard to buy a certain cup and saucer from her for his museum. Fortunately she did not let him have it,

so it is still here. Other less staunch persons lost articles to him for a mere token payment, often not wishing to part with them at all. But George would have just about everything he saw and wanted for his precious museum. In this way much of it was gathered, only to be lost again, later on.

It seems he first became interested in collecting old things when he visited Gettysburg, as a young man, just after the battle of 1863 and picked up relics from the battlefield. At home he got many antiques from his own family, the neighbors and almost anyone who had some. His greatest collecting period was likely in the early 1890's. Letters were found concerning his acquiring and swapping of articles that came from Lancaster, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Parkesburg, Middletown, Ephrata, Rheems, Reamstown, Baltimore, Maryland and Omaha, Nebraska.

His large general store at 26 and 28 Market Square had been established in 1862 and the third floor had been especially fitted up to house his antique collection. Special arching braces were built under the floor to help protect it in case of fire.

The antique collection was a lifetime effort that ranked as one of the most complete in America, containing antiquities which were largely unavailable anywhere else and were thought to be worth a quarter of a million dollars. Thousands

of visitors came yearly from all over the United States to see them. George made efforts to keep the collection intact and here in Manheim after his death, so that it would benefit succeeding generations, grow more valuable and attract more people. But apparently this was not to be.

At 66 he still refinished some of the furniture placed in his museum, working in a wood working shop maintained in conjunction with the museum.

Every Thursday afternoon this wondrous third floor museum would be open to the public. There was no admission fee but there was a small contribution box in plain sight, labelled "Benevolences."

Possibly a good many of the town people in the early 1900's cared little for the museum and I remember my mother saying how it became a bit tiresome, because whenever we had company it was her job to take the visitors over to George Danner's Museum — for that was one of the things to do in town in those days. Possibly the thing she enjoyed most in the repetitive trips to the museum was George himself. She always maintained that he was the best part of the museum and that without him the trip was not the same. He would delight so much in telling the visitors where and how he had secured each piece exhibited, at the same time revealing how clever he had been in the getting of it.

Down in the store his favorite place to stand was beside a large circular radiator in the center of the store, where he could keep his eye on the clerks and customers. He was a small, well set man with a little beard and somewhat shrewd cackling laugh and was of a scheming, grasping nature.

The store (the present location of the Silco on Market Square) was known as the Central Store and carried a full line of dry goods, notions and groceries. It had the reputation in 1912 of being Manheim's largest store in the merchantile business. Actually it had been and was the typical old fashioned country trade store. It was a big place with all sorts of goods scattered about, bulky, ancient and yet with a certain picturesqueness right up to the end. It was largely clerked by young Dutch boys fresh from the farm. Just the place for the town girls to go whenever George had gotten a new clerk. Its aisles were crowded on a Saturday night.

His brother, Aaron had charge of the shoe department and kept a large unabridged dictionary handy with a couple of sheets of paper beneath it. In spare moments he wrote poetry, that was published in the Manheim Sentinel under the name of "Sinceratus."

I have one article from the store I value highly, if only from a sentimental souvenir standpoint, and because of a little piece of paper with it that says: "Mother bought this in the old Danner's Store." It is a small, clear glass vase with all sorts of bright and colorful flowers growing up over it.

George and his wife were great entertainers in their home and drove a lovely pair of black horses to their carriage.

He died in 1917 and stipulated in his will that the store was to be run to help support his third floor museum and also to build a home for the aged which was to be located on the corner of West Ferdinand and South Charlotte Streets, as a memorial to his parents. This is on a site next to the original Danner home on South Charlotte Street.

As years went on and things were carried on much as before, people began to doubt that the old folks home would ever be built and it certainly looked that way. The first trustees were John Gish, Monroe Pfautz and Amos L. Hamaker, eventually replaced by a larger group made up of the following: Board of Managers R. H. Miller, S. C. Kraybill, L. R. Laughton, H. M. Witmyer, L. T. Williams and the late H. C. Burgard who has been replaced by M. F. Heisey; Trustees — A. H. Young, J. C. Gingrich and F. L. Cassel who also serves as secretary.

These men had many difficulties to overcome and many roles to play, until in the end they had served as store keepers, landlords and antique dealers. The large residence next to the store, where George had lived, was converted into apartments managed by the estate for the benefit of the home to be built on West Ferdinand Street. Gradually the store business



George Danner

declined and ceased operations in 1941. Somewhat previous to that, the antique collection was sold to raise additional money for the building of the old folks home. Hershey Museum at Hershey, Pennsylvania bought it intact for \$50,000. In it was one of the nation's outstanding groups of Stiegel Glass and iron, including stove plates and firebacks; unequalled blue chinaware and magnificent pieces of furniture and fine pewter. The outstanding single piece was the large Apostolic Clock, made in 1878 by John Fiester, a native of Lancaster County. It had taken 11 years to make and Fiester drove around exhibiting it on a wagon, traveling from town to town. It is taller than a man and has a great cast of Biblical characters which march out and enact various symbolic scenes. Danner got the clock by befriending Fiester while he was in Manheim.

While it was apparently necessary for the collection to be sold so that the part of Danner's will, specifying the building of the home, could be realized; it is very unfortunate that the town should have had to lose this valuable part of its heritage and a number one tourist attraction, such as Manheim greatly needs today.

At Hershey it is undoubtedly very well displayed and cared for and is probably seen by more people there than it would have been in Manheim. It is very important that it was not broken up and Hershey did build a special new museum in which to house this famous George H. Danner Collection.

So 36 years after Danner's death, in 1953, the dream of his will came true with the opening of the Daniel and Elizabeth Danner Home for the aged at 46 West Ferdinand Street.

The original Danner dwelling, next to it on South Charlotte Street, was renovated and is now rented to help pay for the upkeep of the home. Jack Haas lives there.

The attractive home cost about \$90,000 and is of a Colonial style, a long, low brick building with quarters for 13 guests and a matron. There are no restrictions as to race or creed. It is not equipped to care for invalids.

There is a modern kitchen, a large living room (with George's picture hanging over the fireplace), a reception hall, dining room and office area. Each guest room has a single



Board of Managers and Trustees (Left to right): Williams, Miller, Kraybill, Laughton, Burgard, Young, Gingrich, Cassel, Witmyer.

bed, dresser, deep closets, a desk, chair, night table, lamps and an electric clock donated by the Manheim Rotary Club. There is also an audio-visual call system by which guests may call from any room in the building. The whole place is very attractive and homelike.

"Open House" was held on December 12 and 13, 1953 and the first matron, Mrs. Mary Bond moved into her quarters on January 7, 1954. She was there until July, 1959 when Mrs. Marguerite Westheaffer took charge until a new matron could be found in November of that year, when the present matron, Miss Mary Funk came into residence. She is doing an excellent job.

The first guest, Mrs. Sara Cox came on January 8, 1954. Up to 12 guests have been quartered but at present the following 11 ladies live in the home: Miss Clara Hamaker from Manheim; Mrs. Florence Trenkle who had been born in Manheim but had lately lived in Lebanon; Mrs. Laura Hess

from Manheim; Miss Elsie Bomberger who had been originally from Manheim; Miss Elizabeth Young from Lancaster; Mrs. Emma Leidich from the days of the old Manheim, with which we had been familiar, and lately of Lititz; Mrs. Mary Roesch-lamb from Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Ida Dochterman from Lancaster; Mrs. Lizzie Steiner from Akron; Mrs. Grace Gris-singer from Lancaster and Miss Mabel Givler from Manheim.

Of these ladies, Mrs. Ida Dochterman and Mrs. Emma Leidich are the ones most advanced in age, both being 92 years old. This compares rather favorably with the town's oldest resident as listed in the Old Home Week Book of 1912 — Miss Elizabeth Krall, who had become 94 in May of that year.

The Daniel and Elizabeth Danner Home was a long time in the making but it is now serving a very worthy need in our community.



The Daniel and Elizabeth Danner Home on West Ferdinand Street.



LADIES OF THE DANNER HOME — 1962

Front Row (left to right) — Mrs. Laura Hess, Mrs. Florence Trenkle, Mrs. Ida Dochterman, Miss Elsie Bomberger, Mrs. Emma Leidich, Mrs. Mary Roeschlaub.

Top Row — Miss Mary M. Funk, Matron; Elizabeth Young,

Mrs. Calvin Steiner. Miss Mabel Givler and Miss Clara Hamaker.

Miss Grace Gressinger is absent.

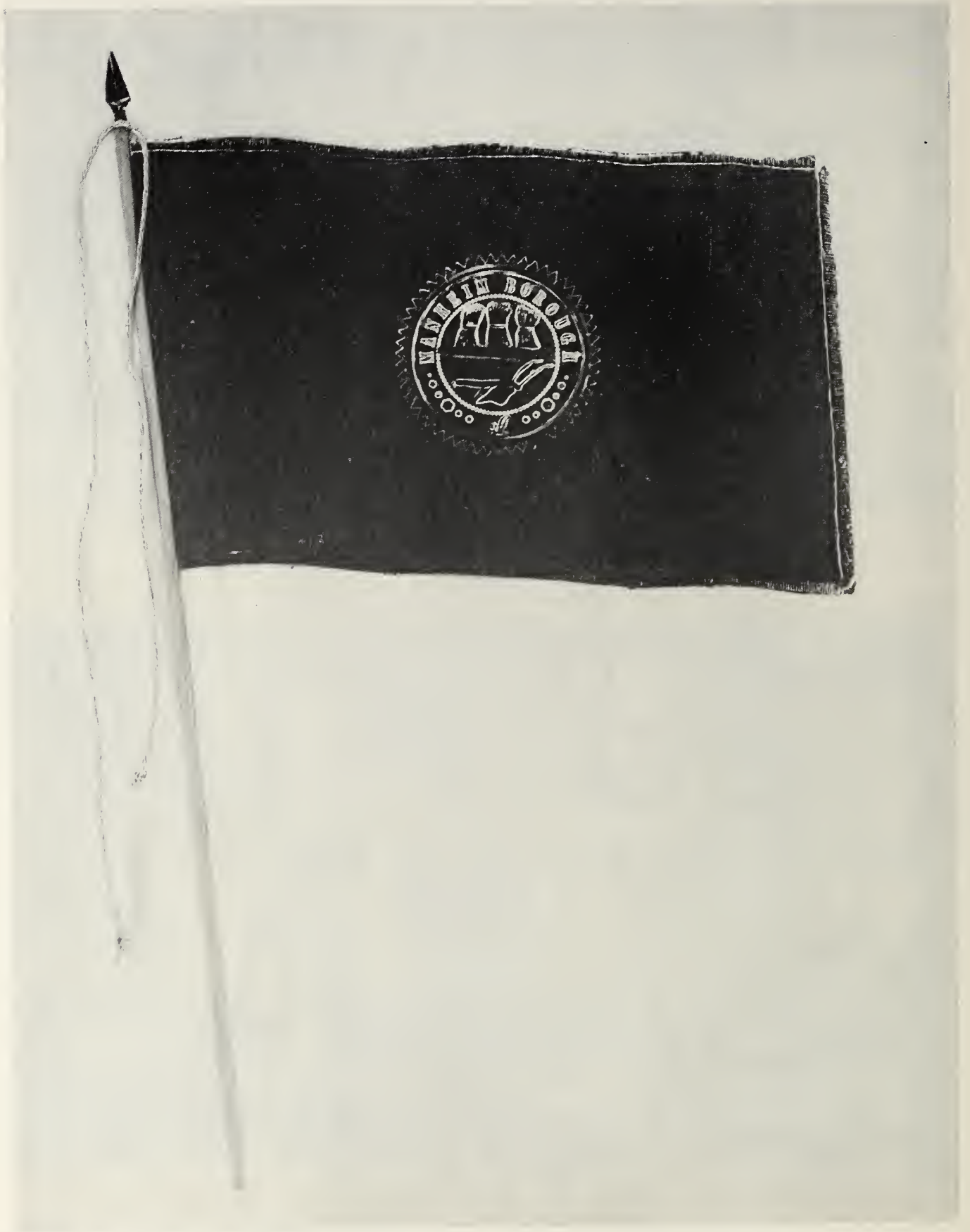
(The portrait in the rear is of George H. Danner).

A FLAG FOR MANHEIM BOROUGH

In special commemoration of the 125th Anniversary of the incorporation of Manheim as a borough, the Manheim Borough Flag was adopted by resolution on the 27th day of March, 1962. It was designed by Miles H. Keiffer and was recommended by a committee of three members of Borough Council: Mayor Herbert Obetz, Ellsworth Shank and Warren Berry.

"The flag of the borough of Manheim, Pennsylvania shall be as follows: it shall be of blue, the same color as the blue field in the flag of the United States, and of the following dimensions and design: the length, or height, of the staff to be 8 feet, including the brass spearhead; the fly of the said flag shall be 5 feet no inches, and to be 3 feet no inches on the staff; in the center of the flag there shall be embroidered in yellow-gold silk, the seal of the Borough of Manheim, Pennsylvania, in proportionate size; the edges to be trimmed with one and one-half inch of yellow-gold silk fringe; a cord with tassel, to be attached to the staff at the spearhead, to be in proportionate length of the staff, and composed of yellow-gold silk strands."

Two flags were made immediately, one to be sent to the city of Mannheim, Germany, the other to be placed in the local Borough Council Chamber.



The Manheim Borough Flag

THE MANNHEIM - MANHEIM STORY



Picking out the Stiegel Glass to send to Germany for Mannheim's 350th Anniversary Celebration in 1957. Left to right: Miles H. Keiffer, owner of the glass; Miss Mary Weidman,

Miss Gretel Geissler of Germany; Mrs. Elizabeth Keiffer and Miss Denise Abbey from America House, Mannheim, Germany.

The July 1956 issue of the monthly bulletin of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs carried a special article by Janet I. Seip on a very interesting local "Hands Across the Sea" project, that was designed to build good will and a better understanding between the peoples of Mannheim, Germany and Manheim, Pennsylvania.

This went into focus in 1957, when the German city on the Rhine celebrated the 350th Anniversary of its founding and peoples of the two towns participated in a "Town Affiliation Project" under the sponsorship of the United States Information Agency.

Numerous letters, photographs and exhibits were exchanged to give the residents of each of the Manheims a better idea of how each lived. Visitors were enthusiastically received at both towns. In the German city, the Burgomeister entertained Manheim, Pennsylvania representatives such as Lt. Colonel Robert L. Hummer, Kenneth Sprecher, Pvt. Carl I. Denlinger and Pfc. Calvin Mackley, then in the Service over there, while a German editor Fritz von Schilling was entertained at Manheim, Pennsylvania.

Miles H. Keiffer served as chairman of the steering committee that arranged for Manheim's participation in the Mannheim 350th Year Celebration, for which he received a special citation in Washington, D. C. on June 13, 1961 from the officials of the "Town Affiliation Project."

Excellent cooperation was received from Miss Denise Abbey, Executive Director of the German-American Institute in America House, Mannheim, Germany. She visited Manheim and assisted Keiffer in picking out 30 pieces of his Stiegel Type glass to ship to Germany for exhibit during the anniversary celebration.



Glass from the Keiffer collection on display in Mannheim, Germany.



A part of Keiffer's collection of local antiquities that artist William S. Rice termed "a little Danner's Museum."

He also forwarded several colored slides of such places of historical interest as Baron Stiegel's Mansion, the Danner Museum and the Ephrata Cloisters. Picture books of both Mannheim and Manheim were exchanged by the Rotary Clubs of the two communities.

Clyde H. Witman, stationed with the United States Army in Geissen, Germany, visited Mannheim and there had the pleasant task of escorting another Manheim visitor, Miss Mary Weidman, the 1955 Manheim Beauty Queen, who was then visiting Europe with a student group.

Newspapers in both areas gave the project their enthusiastic support. Several articles by Joseph Kingston, staff writer for the Lancaster Intelligencer-Journal, were translated into German and reprinted in two Mannheim, Germany papers.

Baron Fritz von Schilling, co-publisher and editor of the newspaper "The Mannheimer-Morgen," made a flying visit to Manheim where he visited Keiffer and looked over the local area: writing the following in his own newspaper upon his return to Germany: "Manheim today is a beautiful city with a very wide Market Square, white dwellings with green

lawns, streets laid out with trees and modern schools. The fertile land spreads itself out around the town and even the modern factories, which contribute to the wealth of the community, fit into the overall picture of this lovely valley."

Officials in Manheim, Pennsylvania received letters from the Lord High Mayor and from the Police Chief of Mannheim, both German officials being interested in the functions of local government in this country.

A tape recording of the 1956 ceremony of the Festival of the Red Rose as observed at Zion Lutheran Church was used by the Voice of America, the radio division of the United States Information Agency for broadcasting in Germany, during the celebration time.

Now, at the time of the celebration of Manheim, Pennsylvania's Bicentennial, the good people of Mannheim, Germany on the Rhine will send over a flag of their city, the city's coat of arms and an engraving that shows a view of the city. Very likely special visitors will come, too, and, of course, best wishes for the Pennsylvania Dutch town of Manheim on the Chickies.

THE BARON'S BURIAL

Throughout the years there have been at least two mysteries concerning Baron Henry William Stiegel. There has been no picture of him and the place of his burial has been unknown.

Sometime ago, while doing research on Stiegel, Anna Balmer Myers, a native Manheimer residing in Philadelphia, came upon information concerning one of these questions which could be considered.

"Some years ago I visited Mrs. John Robertson, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. She was a direct descendant of Henry William Stiegel and among many interesting facts about him she declared she knew where he is buried. Her daughter drove us to Boiling Springs to see the last resting place of the great glassmaker.

"Mrs. Robertson said that when she was a little girl her grandmother took her to visit Boiling Springs mansion and showed her a grave in the front yard and said, 'Here is buried your great grandfather, Henry Stiegel, the man who made beautiful glass.'

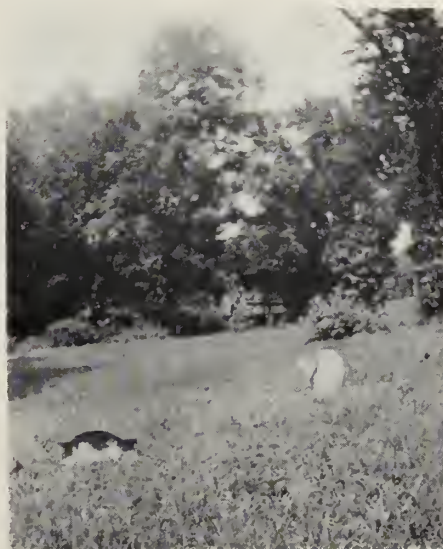
"We have no reason to discredit that story — the grand-

mothers of those days were generally interested in stories and facts handed down from earlier generations.

"Boiling Springs mansion has at the rear of the large estate a family graveyard, from which we may assume that a grave in the front yard was meant to be only temporarily there. We know that one of Mrs. Stiegel's nephews, by name Ege, owned Boiling Springs mansion and, remembering how the glassmaker and his wife had taken him into their home when he was an orphaned boy, he took them into his home after they lost all their possessions.

"Probably after the long cold winter was over and the huge snowdrifts were melted, the body in the grave in the yard of Boiling Springs was meant to be moved to the Lutheran Church graveyard at Brickerville. But it may be that someone responsible remembered the old saying, 'Don't move the dead! Let them lie where they are!'

"Presumably the grave is still there, a crude unmarked field stone at one end, a rough slab of iron at the other."



This may be the grave of Baron Stiegel



A fine Stiegel Goblet from the collection of Andrew Hummer, Market Square.
—Photo by Grant Heilman



Market Square looking east—originally named High Street, the name was changed to Market Square by councilmanic action January 13, 1862—Lancaster Newspaper Photograph



In 1912 the year of Manheim's Old Home Week there were still seven blacksmiths doing business in Manheim. This shows Reed's Blacksmith Shop on the n.w. corner Gramby and Charlotte Streets.

When the picture was taken years earlier it was known as "Spondy" Eby's Shop



View Looking North from Temperance Hill.

—Photo by Grant Heilman

AGRICULTURE

For the greater portion of these two hundred years, Manheim has been a farm village, and probably by some standards, still is. It wasn't until the twentieth century that industry moved into Manheim attracting factory people, and shifting the economy gradually away from total farm trade.

On the other hand, the economic life of the farmer has become more complex. He may bank in town, buy his car in town, and send his children to school in town, but his milk goes to New York, his tomatoes to New Jersey, and his eggs to Philadelphia. He may travel anywhere in the East to buy a cow, he may send a heifer to a sale in Georgia, he may buy a hay wagon from a catalogue, and his cow may be bred to a bull tied in Iowa. Contrast this to the cloistered existence of the farmer with his horse and buggy, decades back.

But Manheim does lie in rich, fertile farm land and consequently, does depend on the farmer for much of her trade. The local farms are "family" in nature averaging perhaps, eighty acres. They may be slightly smaller north of town.

Tobacco still is, and has been for many years, the big Lancaster County crop. It's a year around job, and methods of planting, harvesting, and preparing tobacco, have advanced just about as much as have advancements on the wheelbarrow

since its invention. Terms as "steaming," "topping," "sucker-ing," "spearing," "hanging," "smothered" and "stripping," are undoubtedly as old as the industry itself. There is as yet, no short cut for the tobacco farmer. As if advancements in tobacco farming were snared, it too seems the remuneration has suffered the same fate. For the fifteen cents per pound paid the farmer fifty years ago, has only increased to thirty cents a pound today.

Although anyone with facilities (and some without) can raise tobacco, there is often a "steer and tobacco farmer" classification. Many of these farmers have torn out the innards of their barns and buy feeder steers or bulls and fatten these, from one to eighteen months depending on the size of the cattle and the market. He usually raises his own hay and corn, and may feed silage. The steer market fluctuates and the farmer may pay anywhere from twenty to twenty-six cents for feeder cattle, and hopes for a three cent advancement. Some years, if the market drops, he may sell at a loss.

Another big classification is the dairy farmer. But he too may raise tobacco, and he too may feed steers. You see, that is the beauty of Lancaster County farming — it is diversified. Specialization is however, slowly creeping in, as it is in everything else.

The local dairy farmers have several sources of milk outlet. They ship to New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia and to local Lancaster County dairies. Milk for manufacturing goes to Klein Chocolate in Elizabethtown and Hershey Chocolate.

In the last few years there has been some tendency in dairying, "to get in or get out." For this reason, the average number of milk cows per herd has increased perhaps from twenty, to thirty. Many of our local herds have reached forty to sixty milking cows and quite a few even larger. Milk production in a few years has left the three legged stool, strong hands, and dim coal oil light, to the modern pipe line milker in a well lighted barn, and a large bulk tank in a clean, spacious milk house. As feeding methods and disease control improves, milk production increases, and at this time, the supply exceeds the demand. There are some extrinsic factors here that neither the cow nor the farmer can control. Two factors resulting in less demand, are the cholesterol scare, and the stontium 90 scare. It will be interesting to note in years to come, whether this is just a fad, or whether some will say, "I told you so."

Two other factors responsible for increased production, are the Dairy Herd Improvement Association and artificial insemination. Both of these had their infancy about twenty years ago. Artificial insemination, of course, is self explanatory. It has resulted in better breeding and consequently better milk production. The D.H.I.A. and Owner Samples, enables a farmer to check his cows as to their production, and enables effective culling. A very good herd at this time will average over fifteen thousand pounds of milk and over five hundred pounds of fat per cow, per year.

The farmer averages from \$3.80 to \$5.00 per hundred for his milk depending on his market. These figures are a small increase over the \$3.00 per hundred received in the 1930's.

Yet another classification is the poultry farmer, but he too may have cows or steers or pigs. This is not a broken record, but in future years, our farmers may be so specialized, they may have little idea just how diversified their ancestors were. The poultry farmer has layers, broilers, and pullets. The eggs reach Philadelphia and New York, where Lancaster County eggs and poultry are advertised as such. As in milk production, supply and demand often determines the price. The farmer may get twenty-five to forty-five cents per dozen for his eggs depending on size and quality. Poultry is becoming specialized as well as the other facets; for there are layer and broiler flocks in the northeast that reach into the millions.

There are miscellaneous crops raised in this area, some on a rather large scale. Potatoes are a large source of income for some of the farmers. Others raise tomatoes, celery, cantaloupes, asparagus, and strawberries.

In general then, the oft used, diversification is the answer to success here. The farmer is, however, being caught in a cost-price squeeze where the young farmer, and the small farmer find it tough going. Equipment is big and expensive and exceeds the needs of the one hundred acre farm. There are hints of price controls on tobacco and milk. In other words, "surplus" is a common word that enters into any conversation on farming. When Manheim celebrates its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, these problems may not exist, for many of the fields will be covered with asphalt.



A Few of the Unshaven—"Brothers of the Brush"

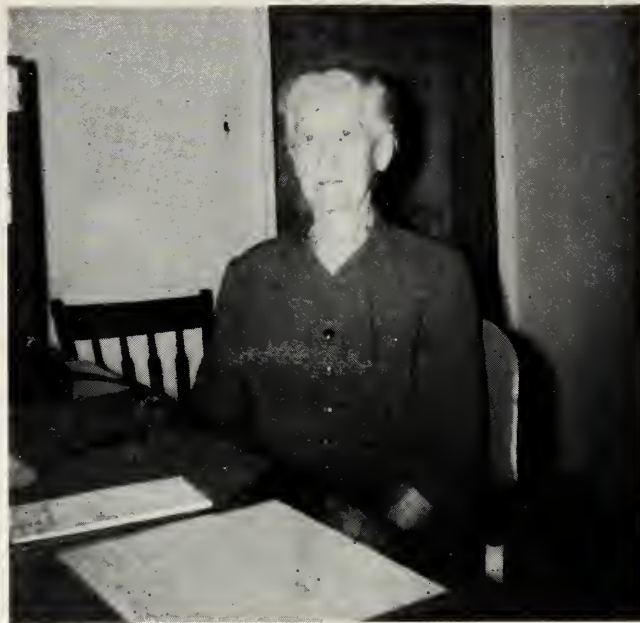


CHARLOTTE WHITE BRUNNER HAGY

Born July 14, 1866

Charlotte White Brunner Hagy was born in Manheim on July 14, 1866, the daughter of Elias Brunner and Susan White Brunner. She went to Manheim schools, and was married here, but moved to Reading about 1893, and lived there until 1935. She returned to live on South Charlotte Street, and East High. The latter has been her home for over twenty years. She has been confined to the Epler Home in Mountville for a few years, and at this writing has entered the Lancaster General Hospital for a hip fracture.

She is the granddaughter of Peter Brunner, founder of the Brunnerville Foundry.



KATE PHALM NISSLEY

Born October 18, 1867

Mrs. Nissley came to Manheim as a very young girl. She lived with her parents who operated a business at the site of the Manheim Jewelry Store. After her marriage, she lived in the Heintzelman House for almost seventy years.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS

The five people interviewed are all nonagenarians. With the exception of two incidents in Mrs. Leidich's story, all of the conversation are reported as they were recorded on tape.

Emma Reist Leidich—1869

"I was born September 1869. We moved here when I was six years old. When we came here we lived on East High Street for about two years and after that we lived on South Main Street. I came from a little village, Elm. It used to be called Pennville. When living there, I was not old enough to attend school regularly, but on occasions the teacher permitted younger children in a family to come for a day with the older children if you promised to keep very quiet. We walked a mile or two to the school house and every pupil took their own lunch.

Christmas Eve each of us in our family placed a plate on the table and Christmas morning the plates of five children had on them an orange, perhaps an apple, several pieces of clear toy candy or a candy cane. We were not acquainted with Santa Claus, toys or Christmas Cards, but cookies were very good.

My father took me to the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876 and I saw the first Indians. They came from the government school in Carlisle where they were students.

I went to school on East High Street, the primary grades. The teacher invited several of the girls to go home with her one Friday night and that was a very wonderful thing. Her name was Miss Molly Sellers. She lived at a little village, Sellers Junction between here and Lancaster Junction.

I was in the first class that graduated from Manheim High School. It was 1886. I'm the last surviving member.

My first husband (Mr. Keeny) was the first person in this section to introduce the vocal music chorus in the school here.

In 1892 the new Lutheran Church was built and that was the time the pipe organ was installed and that was the first pipe organ in town. I was here when they had the first Rose Festival (1892) and there was a great deal of talk about Stiegel and his people that were still living and it was a great occasion in the town. We used to say, "like a camp meeting." People came from all parts and there were so many strangers in town, people didn't know how they could feed them. Many of them brought their lunches and sat around the cemetery to eat their lunch."

Rebecca Miller Graybill—1872

"My Father, John S. Miller, used to peddle here in Manheim and he used to bring me along. He was a butcher for many years for the farmers, going from one farm to another.

There was a diphtheria epidemic—I had two brothers, my two oldest brothers and they both died. My mother had one of those Geib girls and she got it when my brothers did. Well they died in one week. They put two of my brothers in one grave. That was the Barnes family they put so many

in one grave. They put three in one grave. They had five children and they all died but one.

I had diphtheria when I was nine or ten and my one tonsil never got thin. Every summer I got quinsy. In summer when it got hot. I got quinsy for years and years and somebody said they shall take me to Rothsville to a man to pow-wow and after that I didn't get it anymore.

When somebody died in the neighborhood, they always came for Mother to lay them out. Even from Lancaster they'd come out and fetch her in there to wash the dead and lay them out. They put them on a board and packed ice around them. She baked the buns, cakes, and bread for the funeral.

My Grandmother Koser lived here on West High Street (now Roy Hershey's) and we used to walk down here. It was four miles. We passed Ruhl's Church and passed Kulp's Corner and down here. Every Monday morning I'd walk in and Friday night, I'd walk home. I learned dress making here in town with the Hauck girls and during the week I stayed with my grandmother."

Fannie Longenecker Becker—1872

"I remember that my girl friend and I were always together. I mean we didn't have any beaus or anything like that. Her name was Cora Keath. We went to school together and we were always together.

The boys all liked me—and I didn't want to bother with them and I didn't bother with them. That ain't bragging now? The boys were all nice but they all wanted to have a girl you know, but I didn't want to have any boys.

My father was Abram Longenecker and he had a butcher shop. He was always out with the horse and buggy buying horses. And my husband and he went out together to buy horses, and they would take them down to Washington and sell them. The butcher shop was on West High Street. We had the best of meats in town.

We drove to Lancaster in a buggy. We had a pair of beautiful matched horses. Everybody admired them.

I went to church up town in a little chapel on North Charlotte Street until we built the Congregational Church."

Kate Phalm Nissley—1867

"I was born in Lancaster County. I tell you its kind of a funny place. Our barn and garage were in Berks County, but I was born in Lancaster County — at Blainsport. I came to Manheim when I was about twelve, I guess. We lived out at that row, out towards Lancaster (near the old ice plant).

I didn't go to Manheim school at all. I did sewing for three years for the Hauck sisters. They were old maids. I lived at home with my parents then.

Emma Keath was my girl friend. She lived up Main Street at the time. We used to go together a lot, you know like girls do — wa'k. We stayed at each others house once in a while. But Emma, I didn't think she is living yet."

Charles William Ritter—1872

"Well, I came to Manheim in '84. I was twelve years old when I came to Manheim, but I didn't get around much then yet. I started to work when I was fifteen. My father died when I was fifteen, and then I started to work for Abe Rife in the Cigar factory. There wasn't much to do in Manheim at that time more than cigar making.

We lived up on Charlotte Street right below Peifer's Barber Shop. Then we moved out to the house along side of the school house on East High. My father died there, then my brother died there with scarlet fever.

I stripped tobacco for Abe Rife. There was a fellow by the name of Harry Gible. He worked in at the cigar factory and he got into nailing and he got a job for me printing. It paid

more than stripping and he went at nailing. Then I worked at that 'til I got married. I got married in 1895. My wages were \$1.50 a week for Rife.

I played baseball in Manheim 'til 1892. We played out behind the stone quarry and we played different places.

I remember when they had the coal oil lights in the streets of Manheim. I remember when they made the reservoir. My brother George helped to lay the pipe.

I started in on the railroad over at Colebrook. I worked three years at Colebrook. Then I got sent to Sinking Springs. I worked there for six years. Then I came back to Manheim in 1908. I worked on the railroad 'til '37. I was section foreman on the Mt. Hope Branch.

There was a train wreck at the water tank. They tell me there was a box car at White Oak and didn't have no derail on the siding like they do now and a strong wind started that car out and it run in over the bridge out here, and backed up to what they call the buck and come in and connected with that car and threw the engine down over the bank. That was 1895.

West High had hardly any houses and East High wasn't built at all on one side. Oh, My goodness, there were hardly any houses."

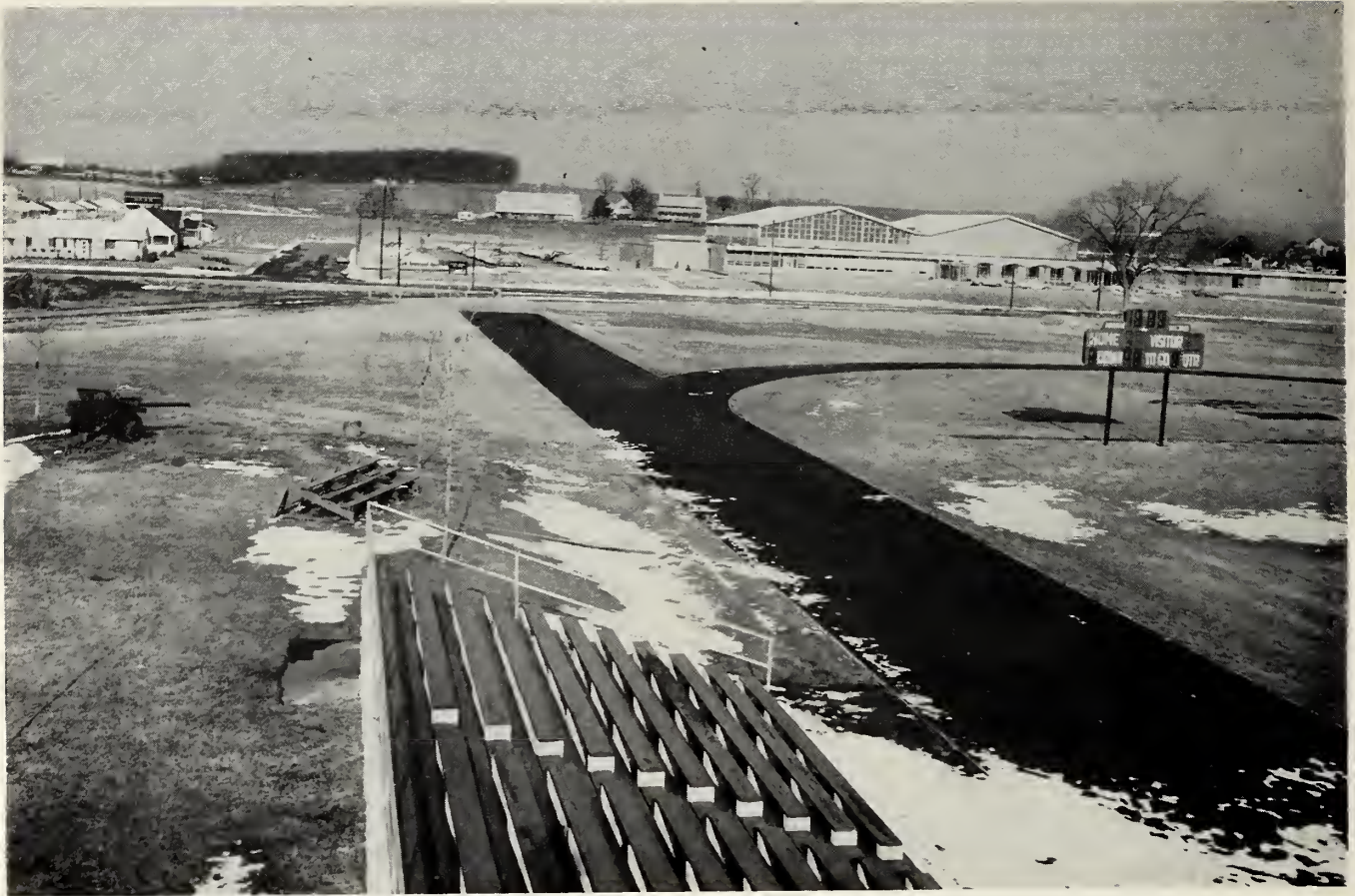


Mary Shreiner—1864

Miss Mary Shreiner, age ninety-seven, at present a guest in the Neffsville Brethren Home, has been a resident of the Manheim Community all of her life. Born a mile southeast of town, she moved into the borough with her widowed mother sometime before nineteen hundred. Until recent months she read her Bible "a little each day" but the condition of her eyes no longer permit her this devotional exercise. Recently when interviewed, she said "I'm most thankful that I'm still alive and that the Lord has taken care of me all these years. He's my best friend. I have no relatives left any more so I guess you could call Him my only relative too." Miss Shreiner will be 98 on August 25, 1962.

Harry F. Ruhl—1869

Harry F. Ruhl was born in Manheim Jan. 9, 1869. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1891, opening his drug store at that time. He operated Ruhl's Drug Store for fifty-five years, retiring in 1946. Mr. Ruhl is now a guest at the Pleasant View Rest Home.



View Northwest from Football Stands — January 1962

PARKS AND RECREATION

MANHEIM MEMORIAL PARK

To understand the development of Memorial Park, we must go back fifty years to the year 1912 when the idea of having a baseball field was conceived. Previous to this time, ball games were played on plowed fields, grass fields, or any flat space where a five cent baseball wouldn't break a window. A group called the Manheim Athletic Association formed, and purchased the land where the Regent Company is now located. They put up swings, picnic tables and built their ball diamond.

The Noggle Company bought this park in 1919, and the Athletic Association sought a new site. They bought a five acre plot at the present location of our baseball field. Fearing the possibility of a disgruntled investor putting a lien on the land for money lost in the ball club, the Association donated the land to the borough with the proviso that the Borough Council appoint a field Commission and that two of its members be Athletic Association members, providing the Athletic Association hold one meeting per year. It still is maintained in this manner.

In 1942 a six and one half acre plot was acquired from a Mr. Warren Machmer for \$1500.00. This added the land where the football field, playground area, and softball field are now located. It was during this era that Elden Rettew was appointed to the Field Commission as an Athletic Association Member. The idea was conceived, that this might serve as a Memorial Park in memory of our servicemen. Mr.

Rettew hired McCloud and Scatchard to draw up plans for a park and future facilities. These were presented to Council as a citizen's gift.

The next two plots acquired were the most difficult to obtain, and probably were responsible for making the park what it is today. The George McCauley plot, about three and one half acres, was purchased in 1943 for \$2300.00, and is made up of the practice football lot, part of Memorial Drive, the west bleacher section of the football field. The other plot, four and one-half acres, was purchased from Jake Gantz in 1951 for \$2700.00. This would be in the vicinity of the girls' hockey field. Mr. Gantz was determined to sell this to a cement block manufacturing company. That would be a lovely memorial!

In 1954, a five acre plot on the east side of the creek was purchased for \$800.00. In 1955, four and three-quarters acres were acquired from Mr. Becker of Lititz for \$2500.00. This is the swimming pool today. H. M. Witmyer, Paul Hershey, and E. N. Rettew, donated two and one-half acres in 1956. This plot lying just west of the girls' hockey field. Another three acres was added for \$1400.00 and in the near future five acres across the creek from the high school will be acquired for five hundred dollars.

Thirty-four acres now, Memorial Park. It started with the baseball field in 1919, the tennis courts in 1923, the playground in 1947, the football field in 1948, the softball field

in 1950, the track in 1959, the pavilion in 1959, the little league field in 1960, and the lavatories in 1961.

The Memorial Park is improved and maintained by many different sources of income: the Athletic Association, the Football Group, the Lions Club, the American Legion, the V. F. W., the School Board, and the Women's Club.

The Field Commission is responsible for the Park. This group is Eldon Rettew, Pres., Elsworth Shenk, Sec. and Treas., Oscar Achey, Robert Gordon, H. M. Witmyer, and P. C. Arnold. Mr. Rettew and Mr. Witmyer are the Athletic Association members on the commission. If this Commission should ever dissolve, management would return to the parent organization, Borough Council.

It was the foresight of a few people that has enabled Manheim to possess recreational facilities in a concentrated area, rivaled by few towns in this area.

COMMUNITY—SWIMMING—POOL

For years through the early and middle nineteen fifties there was often discussion among private and public gatherings as to the feasibility of a swimming pool in Manheim. There were many club-type pools cropping up in the County, but this did not seem to answer community needs. Cries arose from the oldsters that, "The creek was good enough for me—it's good enough for my kids."

The Jay Cees and interested young people with the backing of some merchants and some of the clergy, in the spring of 1957, came before Council with a plan for a club-type pool. The Council suggested a Community pool and this referendum passed by a close margin in the fall of 1957.

A commission consisting of Oscar Achey, E. N. Rettew, Burgess James Kuhn, Harry Bentzel and Melvin Redcay, proceeded with the development of the pool. LeVan Company of Harrisburg drew up specifications and arranged legal matters before bids were submitted. Council authorized bond issue on the amount of \$150,000.

Moseman Construction Company of Harrisburg started the excavation in April 1958. Dissinger and Connelly of Manheim did the plumbing, Miles Keiffer did the electrical work, and Moseman built the bath house.

The pool opened on July 4th, 1958 with Bernie Reese as pool manager. Dawson Detweiler has served as assistant manager and life guards have been Kemp Zangari, Richard Foellner, David Brian, Tom Diehl, Fred Anderson, Roy Miller, Jim Stouch, and Barry Haldeman.

The swimming pool commission consists of Mel Redcay, Chairman, Oscar Achey, E. N. Rettew, Clair Buch, Joe Knittle, Herb Obetz, and Harry Bentzel.

Participants are residents of the Manheim Central School District. Borough family membership is \$20.00, or \$10.00 for a single adult, and \$7.50 for an individual child. For non-borough residents, the fees are about twenty per cent higher.

This type community pool was a pioneering effort in the County. There are still none just like it, but it has served as a model for the other towns who hope to construct community pools.

KAUFFMAN PARK

This letter was read to Borough Council on July 3, 1869. "Gentlemen:

Feeling a lively interest in the bright future of town and its vicinity, and believing that a public Grove or Park would be a pleasant accession, I therefore offer to you and your successors (to be under your control and direction) in perpetuity toward that end, three acres of woodland, including the well known spring, near your town, provided that nothing in this gift shall be construed as to prevent the said authorities from making such improvements on the said property as may be considered necessary for convenience or or protection of the same.

The above is presented for your acceptance for the purpose named.

Respectfully Yours,
Abr. Kauffman"

Council accepted the gift and by resolution; H. G. Hogen-dobler, E. B. Bomberger, and J. L. Eby were appointed to wait on Mr. Kauffman, "respecting the boundaries of said donated property."

On July 2, 1870 Gingrich, Bomberger and Long were made a committee to procure the right of way to Kauffman's Park over the old route which had been closed by John Gible. There was no route #72 at that time and consequently, no road to the park.

It might be interesting to note that another ordinance at that same Council meeting stated that, "To prevent cows from running at large within the borough, excepting the same be under the care of a cow herd."

On Sept. 2, 1871, the committee reported that, "fencing Kauffman Park would cost from \$205.00 to \$315.00 according to the material used", also, "That a road to the park could only be got by either purchasing a piece of ground from John Gible, for which he asks the sum of \$400.00 or by due course of law." The report was laid on the table.

On July 2, 1870, Gingrich, Bomberger and Long were made July celebration in Kauffman Park in a body and ordered the constable, "to procure a conveyance to convey them to Kauffman Park and back."

Through the latter part of the 19th century, Kauffman Park was the site of many camp meetings but this declined by about 1890. The Park was well kept by the Borough for many years. An oldster has stated that he used to walk out to the park with his girl in 1902, and it was a beautiful spot. But over the years, with changes in town government, the Park began to decay.

Finally, with D. S. Witman as Committee chairman, the Rotary Club took over the park as its project in 1945. It had grown to become a wilderness. The Rotary Club cut down dead trees, pulled out stumps, filled in low places, did cement work, built toilets and generally cleaned up.

In 1953, when the highway was re-routed, it looked like Kauffman Park would not survive, but even though it has been bisected, it has weathered the bulldozer and serves as the site of many reunions and picnics.

The Sertoma Club now maintains the Park as their project.



Community Swimming Pool

—Lancaster Newspaper Photo

ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL

Football started rather inauspiciously in Manheim Borough High School under the tutelage of Sherwood Hollobaugh. Football requires a certain physical and mental indoctrination that does not develop in one or two years, and our early years were no exceptions.

The first team was fielded in 1947; this team played only a junior varsity schedule. In 1948, the team entered varsity competition, perhaps prematurely, for they were "clobbered", by every opponent. Don Witman was captain of that team, and he was the first football captain of a team to represent Manheim in the Conference of the Roses.

Jim Cain was hired to coach in 1949, and he stayed just two seasons. Pete Shaffer and Girwin Nauman were captains of the '49 team, while Mike Ober and Tom Gates captained the '50 team. Shaffer was given an All County award for his prowess as a back in 1949.

In 1951, Bernard Reese came to Manheim as head coach. Jim Huber was captain that year and had a good season as a back, but the squad lacked that old spirit that a team needs. As coach Reese pointed out, the squad was just as cheerful after losing a game by four touchdowns, as they were had they won. The big game that year was the one victory, a precious one, over Lititz.

In 1952, things looked up a little, but where can you go but up? Jim Huber, Blackie Rohrer, Barry Henry, and Charlie Adams led that team.

If there is a breaking point in a football history, it came in 1953 when the squad played .500 ball with good close games. Coach Reese has given Capt. Dale Stauffer much credit for this, for he feels that Dale helped instill in the boys the idea that you must play football to win. Some of the boys who played through the middle fifties were: Charles Wittle (Capt. 1954), John Shirk, Bobby Minnich, Buddy Martin, Dick Ed-



**1961 MANHEIM CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
FOOTBALL SQUAD**

monds, John Knier, Bender, Hoffman, Frank Funk, Skip Hetrich (Capt. 1955), Barry Saylor, Ed. Martin, Skip Becker, Fred Hestand, Fred Longenecker, Abe Weidman (Capt. 1956), Randy Geib, Jim Mabry, and Fred Anderson.

Jay Ruhl was the 1957 captain and they finished with a 4-2-1 record with a big defeat over Ephrata. Two games were cancelled that year because of influenza. The '57 and '58 teams were big and strong. They had Jim Weaver, Larry Becker, Joe Kilgore, Royal Travitz, Dave Denenberg and Tom Diehl (the Co-Capt's 1958), Dick Foellner, Lee Barshinger, Jim Culbert and Tom Obetz.

Harry Johns on replaced Coach Reese who retired after the 1958 season. The transition was great but the team finished with a 4-4-1. Royal Travitz was captain, and other players were Spencer Henry, Bill Lewis, Harry Cassel, Marty Strayer and Dave Shaffer.

The 1960 and 1961 teams have been coached by Galie Weidman who came here after successful seasons at Ephrata and Cocalico. His Manheim squads have played over .500 ball. Jimmy Stouch and Joe Weaver were captains of the 1960 team, and Stouch and Pete Shaffer have been Manheim's outstanding backs in their football history. Bill Diehl and Don Shelly were captains of the 1961 team. Other boys on these teams were, Joe Hummer, Shaw, Seibert, Roy Miller, Nune-macher, and Francis Reading.

There are many, many players whose names were not mentioned because that would be very difficult. These are the names that come to mind with a little thinking and a few phone calls.

Assistant coaches over the years, more or less chronologi-

cally, have been, Emmerson Rothenberger, Bob Eshleman, Matt Hiney, David Denenberg, Byron Sprock, Mike Wenglasz, Ken Smeltz, Don Wilkinson, Anthony Sax, Art Grimm, Jack Flick, Lester Miller and Walter Fake.

The Major football problem in Manheim has been getting a football interest into the adults and consequently into the youth. The squads generally are small physically, and always small numerically.

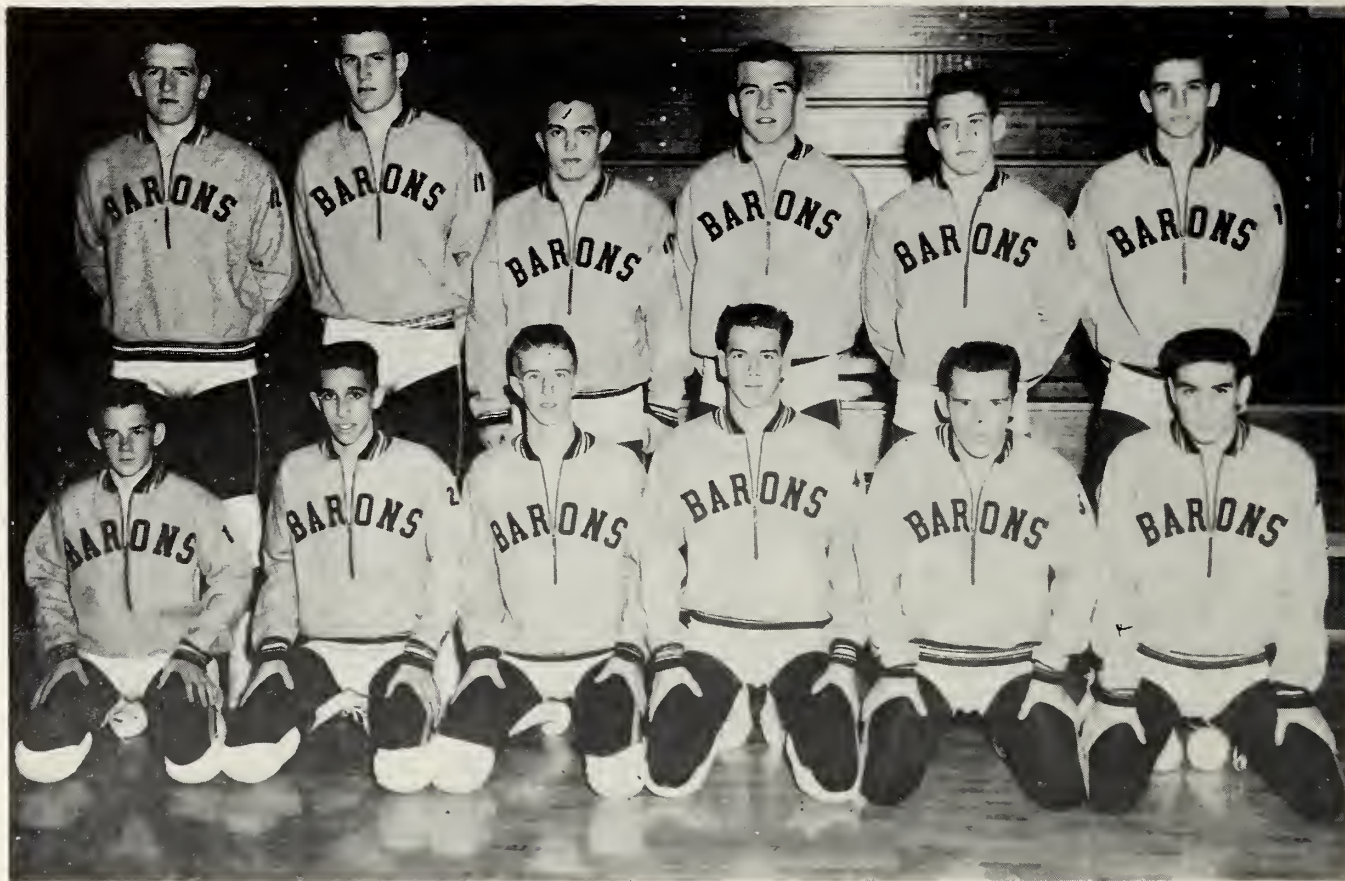
BASKETBALL

In discussing basketball, perhaps the application of a metaphor, "We should write out of the corner of our mouths," best describes our feelings, for there has been little to cheer about over the years.

Our first team started in 1904 under A. K. Kaufmann and they played in the old Opera House. Later, they played behind the Summy House and in 1926 the gym was built along with a new school (now Junior High).

Two outstanding teams were the 1929 and 1930 league champions. Players those years were: Bob Witmyer, Bob Hummer, Ben Bishop, John Keech, Victor Thomas, and Oscar Achey.

Another was the 1950 team. They had a 9 & 1 Section record, a 16 & 2 County record, and a 17 & 4 over all record with post season games. The starting five were Glenn Showers, Dale Frey, Larry Frey, Bob Miller and Dick Rhoads. Emmerson Rothenberger was coach. Bruce Wohnsiedler has been the coach for the last two seasons.



SECTION, DISTRICT, AND REGIONAL CHAMPIONS—1962

Kneeling from left—Ronald Ditzler, Tom Hostetter, Jan Dutt, Lee Hershey, Glenn Myer, Dwight Bomberger. Standing from left—Glenn Metzler, Roy Miller, Mike Williams, Robert Hummer, Francis Reading, Barry Frank. Not shown—Gerald Williams, Melvin Heffley, Daniel Yohn.

WRESTLING

Austin Bishop hauled mats out from F & M in January 1926, and Manheim had wrestling. F. & M. wrestlers put on an exhibition at Mart Oeschle's, in a building behind the Summy House (Johnson House), left their mats behind and that was the start. Bishop and Paul Stern worked out with a few boys that spring before Manheim entered three boys in the F. & M. Academy Tournament; Arty Hahn won at 135 that spring.

The mats were left behind and the following fall, Paul Stern was hired as coach. The team practiced for one match against F. & M. Academy. "We won 15-14 with the win depending on the ability of our final wrestler to keep from getting pinned."

The '27-'28 team was the first good team. We wrestled F. & M. Academy, Bethlehem's Liberty High and Chester Y.M.C.A. Manheim entered the F. & M. Academy Tournament that spring against Wyoming Seminary, Liberty High, Perkiomen Prep and F. & M. Academy, and won. Incidentally, Liberty High and Manheim were the first two high schools with wrestling in the State.

Over the next few years, Benny Bishop was the outstanding wrestler. He later became Eastern Intercollegiate Champion, National Collegiate Champion, and was a member of the 1932 Olympic team.

From '29 to '31 a town team was coached by Sherwood Hollobaugh. This team wrestled prep schools, Y.M.C.A.'s, high schools, and anyone with whom they could get a match. They were Middle Atlantic A.A.U. Champs in '30 and '31.

Mr. Hollobaugh took over the coaching chores of the High School team in 1939 but was replaced by Don Savitz for five years, while he was in the service. Some of the wrestlers during the late thirties and early forties were Philip Geib, Jim Hostetter, Elwood Shearer (Runnerup-States), Wayne Getz, William Noggle, Carl Koser, Clarence Newcomer, Kenneth Thompson and Harold Young. Wrestling families have been, Youngs, Hersheys, Bishops, Hostetters, Cassels, Hollingers, Hesses, Geibs, Grahams, Heiseys and Gibbles.

Since World War II, the teams have been District Champions at least a half dozen times, and have been League Champs many more times than not. In 1957, Rod Gible was State Champion at 112 pounds. In 1958, Manheim sent Hen Martzall, Don Hershey, Ken Shearer, Stanley Gible, "Rock" Ruhl and Kenneth Heisey to States. Just this year, Manheim had nine Section Champs, five District Champs and three Regional Champs. The Regional Champs being Gerry Williams, Lee Hershey and Dwight Bomberger.



INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONS, 1928

Seated from left—Art Ulrich, Paul Hollinger, Paul Stern, Ben Bishop Edgar Diehl. Standing from left—Frank Young, Harry Ainsworth, Paul Cassel, Ralph Cassel.

Mr. Hollobaugh coached all but one year until 1956. Glenn Flegal coached the '54-'55 season. "Red" Witman started in the fall of '56 and Arthur Grimm started in the fall of '59. Walter Fake came here to assist Grimm in 1961.

As Manheim Central continues to dominate League wrestling, many opposing fans in consoling themselves, mutter, "Well, Manheim's a wrestling town."

TRACK

Intramural track started in Manheim High School in 1932; it was not until 1959 that it became a varsity sport and the school entered into dual meets. Emmerson Rothenberger and Clyde Witman started out as track coaches in '59. Glen Seifried and Jack Flick have handled track the last two years.

The Lions Club started their Invitational Interscholastic Meet in 1936.

Clyde "Red" Witman finished second in the State in the Javelin throw in 1950, with a toss of 173' 35/8".

GIRLS SPORTS

Track was Manheim's first sport. This started in 1936 to compete in the Lions Meet. Millie Bloom still holds the high jump record of 4'7" made in 1937 in the Lions meet. In 1938 Susan Rohrer held the National Girls Standing Broad Jump record of 8'2 1/8". That has since been broken nationally, and the meet record is held by Sandy Hershey. Other outstanding girls have been Joan Shelly, Ruth Rice, Deloris Adair, and Vickie Edgar. Miss Dorothy Auxer has been the coach.

Hockey was introduced by Miss Auxer in 1943 and she continued coaching until 1951. The School has had three undefeated teams, 1943, 1945 and 1949. The '43 captain was, Emily Messner, '45 captain, Florence Derstler, and '49 captain, Gloria Nissley.



MANHEIM HIGH SCHOOL'S FIRST BASKETBALL TEAM

First Row from left — Urban Blecher, Charles Young,
Second Row from left—Walter Hoffman, Stanley Beames-
derfer, Harry Boyd, Charles Rhoads. Standing—A. K. Kauf-
mann, Mgr.

BASEBALL

In the early years, baseball was not a sport in Manheim, it was a way of life. And as baseball has declined over the years, a little bit of "Americana" has died. The twilight games after work, the Sunday afternoon game with ice cream and hot dogs, and the Fourth of July double header with picnic baskets and fire crackers, are just about as antiquated as the Model T. This is sad. People say a book could be written about baseball in Manheim; maybe someone will write one.

There were many fields of some character or another located around Manheim since 1895. Probably the first was at the site of the Belting plant. Later there were fields at the old Ice Plant, the area of Elwyn Terrace, Snavely's Meadow, Noggle's on West High Street, the Junior High site, at North Hazel and Gramby, site of the Regent Company, and the present field at Memorial Park.

"Duck" Henry supplied the names of some of the early managers and players: Dr. J. D. Kendig, Bill Shiffer, Mart Oeschle, "Pippin" Whitmyer, "Skin" Worley, "Duck" Henry,

Bob Frey, Joe Elliott, and Bucky Hahn. Some players through the years were: "Nick" Yeager, "Butter" Zink, "Button" Young, Charles and Will Loercher, "Ricky" White, Oscar Cox, Bill Gibble, Sam Traub, Charles Whitmyer, Nate Buch, Robert Baumgardner, Sim Shank, Paul, Charles, Walter, and Frank Hoffman, Adie Baustic, Bob Frey, Raymond Balmer, Red Beard, Ike Hershey, and "Gogul" Gochenaur.

People used to say—"Red" Beard could stand on Ferdinand Street and throw the ball over the right field fence.

"Gogul" Gochenaur was so small, a hard grounder would knock him half way to the outfield, but he would still make the play.

—George Winters pitched for \$3.00 per game for Manheim and later went up and pitched for Boston in the American Association.

Ray Balmer would leave the field to meet his girl when the Lebanon train pulled in.

Al Eberle could knock the ball out to the railroad at Memorial Park.



Baseball Team About 1900

Front Row from left—Brady, George Winters, Second Row from left—Charlie Loercher, Dr. J. D. Kendig, William Loercher, Clint Reitzel, Charlie Plasterer. Third Row from left—"Duck" Zink, "Button" Young, Sam Traub. Fourth Row

from left—Billy Days, Ump., Tony Yeager, Bill Shiffer.

This picture was taken on West Gramby Street, across from "Dutch" Witmyer's house. The house in the background was Frank Frey's. Will Knier is one of the youths in the background.

In the early days the team traveled by horse and buggy, and by train. Eight coaches were hooked on to the train one year to see Manheim defeat Ephrata 1-0, with Sim Shank pitching, and winning the game with a home run. George Winters pitched a defeat against a traveling Indian team when "Duck" Henry was the water boy.

The most famous game was played against Red Lion. There was a union picnic that day and a huge crowd saw Red Lion leading 10-0 in the ninth inning. With two out, Leo Houck hit a triple and the dam broke. Manheim went on to win 11-10. That was just after World War I.

Two versus from Ernest Lawrence Thayer's, "Casey At The Bat", can probably tell the story of early American baseball better than any others.

It looked extremely rocky for the Mudville nine that day;
The score stood two to four, with but an inning left to play
So when Cooney died at second, and Burrows did the same,
A pallor wreathed the features of the patrons of the game.

A straggling few got up to go, leaving there the rest,
With that hope which springs eternal within the human breast.

For they thought: "If only Casey could get a whack at that."

They'd put even money now, with Casey at the bat.

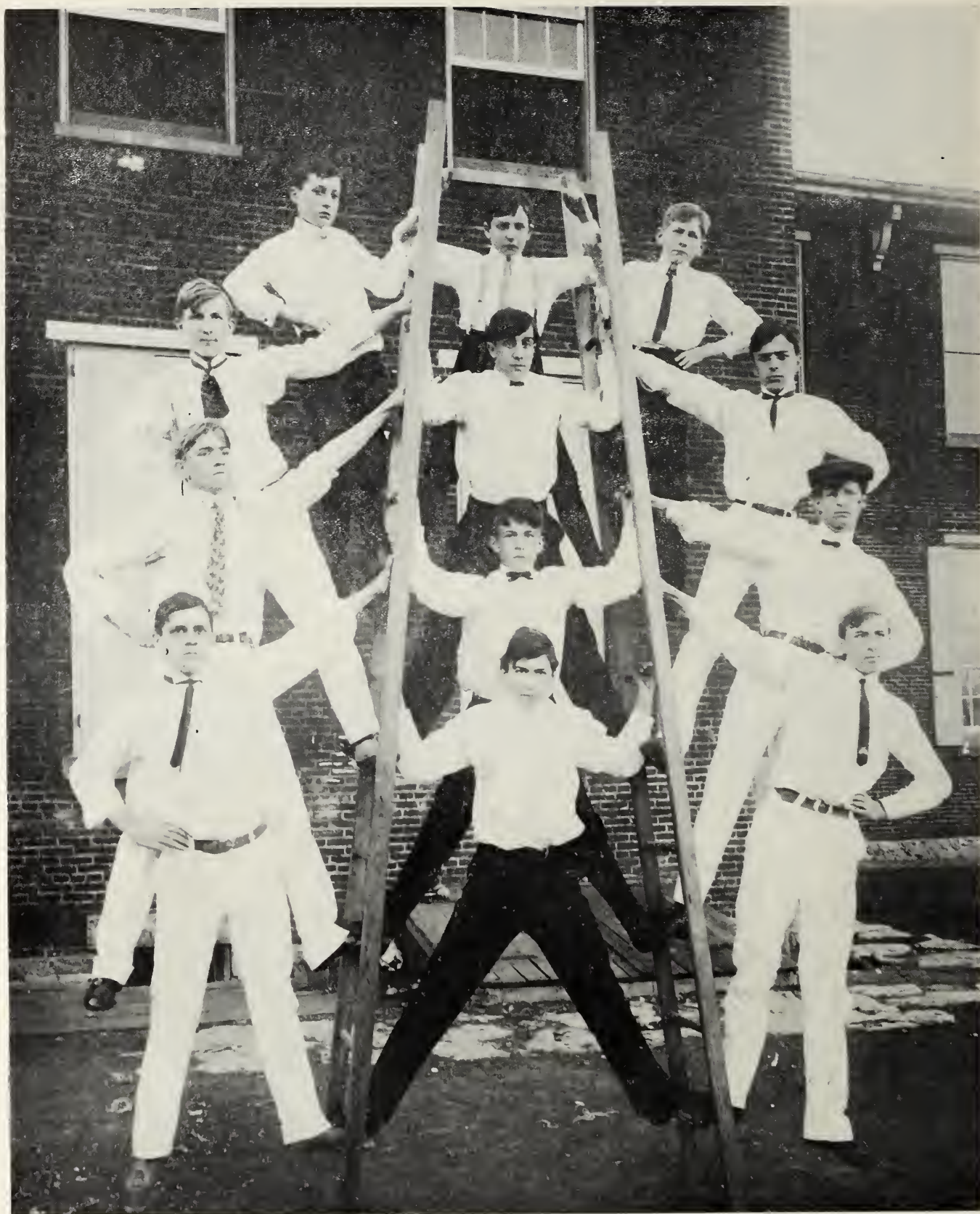
Manheim had their best baseball teams in the thirties when they went in the Lebanon Valley League with Palmyra, Pine Grove, Tremont, New Holland, Newmanstown, and Reinholds. This was a weekend league and a good one. Ball players were brought in from all over and paid to play. Some of these players were, Glenn Horst, Sammy Engle, Benny Baxter, Jim Culbert, Dave Denenberg, Harold Lichty, Hen Fogel, and Fred Cione. Glenn Horst shut out the Phillies about 1939, 1-0.

Since World War II, Manheim has played in a City-County league, and baseball during this era has lost some of its glamor. There is baseball for any age that can lift a bit—midget-midget, midget, etc. Teams are sponsored by many service clubs: American Legion, V.F.W., Lions, and others. The high school team has done very well, percentagewise over the years.

This is the era of supervised baseball. Parents, umpires, and managers have taken the, "Scrubby in", "pick up" games, and the "Nickel rocket" out of the game.



"Mr. Baseball"
BILL SHIFFER



KAUFMANN'S ROMAN LADDERS

Left Row top to bottom—Christ Royer, Stanley Beamesderfer, Urban Blecher, Harry Boyd. Center Row top to bottom—William Marks, Walter Hoffman, George McCauley, Lyman Hershey. Right Row top to bottom—Jerome Hoffer, Jess Gingrich, Howard Kline, Louis Kline.

PROFESSIONS



Attorneys

J. David Young, Richard M. Martin

ATTORNEYS

Richard M. Martin is a native of Manheim and started practice here in 1938. He studied at Penn State and the University of Pennsylvania. He has two daughters. He is the son of H. H. Martin and Rosella Shoemaker Martin.

Abram H. Young, a native of Manheim, started practice here in 1916. He studied at Albright and Harvard. He has two sons. He is the son of Amaziah Young and Sarah Hougendobler Young.

John David Young, is also a native of Manheim, having started practice here in 1955. He studied at F. & M. and Dickinson Law School. He has one son and one daughter. He is the son of A. H. Young and Blanche Mack'ey Young.

CHIROPRACTOR

Dr. Stanley D. Smith, a native of Liverpool, N. Y., came to Manheim in 1961. He studied at Syracuse University and Lincoln Chiropractic College in Illinois. He has two sons. (Not pictured)

CLERGY — MANHEIM MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

Rev. Norman B. Bucher Jr. is a native of Annville, having come to St. Paul's United Church of Christ in 1960. He studied at Lebanon Valley College, Lancaster Seminary, and Temple. He has one daughter.

Rev. Raymond Foeliner is a native of Ferndale in Bucks County. He came to Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1952. He studied at Kutztown State College and Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary. He has one daughter and two sons.

Rev. Stanley Franklin Imboden, a native of Reading, came to St. Paul's Episcopal Church in 1958. He has studied at Lebanon Valley College and Temple. He has one son.

Rev. Howard A. Merkey is a native of Bethel, Pa. He came to Manheim in 1914, and has been pastor at the East Fairview Church of the Brethren for forty years. He has studied at Elizabethtown College. He has one son and one daughter.

Rev. Charles Edward Parmer, a native of New Holland, came to Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church in 1953. He studied at Lebanon Valley College and United Theological Seminary. He has three sons.

Rev. Thomas Eadie Turnbull is a native of Youngstown, Ohio. He came to Trinity Evangelical Congregational Church in 1961. He has studied with the Mennonite Brethren in Christ Denomination Training and Evangelical Congregational Training. He has one son and one daughter.



Attorney

Abram H. Young



Manheim Ministerial Association

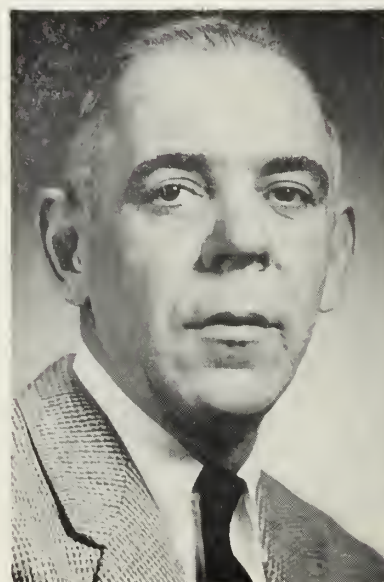
Seated from left: Rev. Charles E. Parmer, Rev. Howard A. Merkey, Rev. Thomas T. Turnbull.

Standing from left: Rev. Stanley F. Imboden, Rev. Norman B. Bucher, Jr., Rev. Raymond Foellner



Dentists

Seated: Dr. S. C. Kraybill. Standing: Dr. I. Newton Hershey, Dr. George B. Youngman.



Dentist

Dr. R. Aubrey Edwards

DENTISTS

Dr. R. Aubrey Edwards started practice in Manheim in 1945. He is a native of Honeybrook, but moved here to finish high school. He studied at F. & M., and Temple Dental School. He has one son.

Dr. I. Newton Hershey, a native of Lititz, started practice here in 1929. He studied at Juniata College and the University of Pittsburgh. He has two daughters and one son. He is the son of J. W. G. Hershey and Elizabeth Rupp Hershey.

Dr. Clinton Lehman Hoffman, a native of Felton in York County, came to Manheim in 1955. He studied at F. & M. and Temple Dental School. (Not pictured)

Dr. Samuel Clarence Kraybill, a native of Mt. Joy, started practice here in 1927. He studied at Penn State and the University of Pennsylvania. He has one daughter. He is the son of Samuel S. Kraybill and Mary Reist Kraybill.

Dr. George Baldwin Youngman is a native of Hammonton, N. J. He came here in 1929. He studied at Temple. He has one son and one daughter.



Osteopathic Physicians

Standing: Dr. Donald H. Thome, Dr. Frank P. Pine.
Seated: Dr. L. Reid Laughton.

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

Dr. Lawrence Reid Laughton is a native of Niagara Falls, N. Y., having come to Manheim in 1929. He has studied at Temple and the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

Dr. Frank P. Pine, a native of New York City, started practice in Manheim in 1957. He has studied at the University of Miami in Florida, and the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery. He has two daughters and one son.

Dr. Donald Heisey Thome came to Manheim from Mt. Joy in 1960. He studied at F. & M., and the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. He has two sons and one daughter. He is the son of an Osteopath, Dr. R. M. Thome of Mt. Joy, and three generations previous to the elder Dr. Thome were physicians in the Mt. Joy area.

PHYSICIANS

Dr. Ruth M. Brenner is a native of Lancaster, having started practice in Manheim in 1941. She has studied at Oberlin College in Ohio, and Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. She is the granddaughter of Fred Brookmyer and Sally Fry Brookmyer.

Dr. Charles Alton Callis is a native of Elizabeth, N. J., but lived in Western Pennsylvania and Lancaster for many years before coming to Manheim in 1950. He studied at F. & M. and Jefferson Medical School. He has two sons and one daughter.

Dr. Donald D. Dunkle, a native of Johnstown, came to Manheim in 1954. Early, he was established with Dr. Weaver, but has since established his own practice. He studied at Juniata College and Jefferson Medical School. He has two sons and one daughter.

Dr. William John Stout is a native of Philadelphia, having started practice in Manheim in 1948. He studied at Temple University and Temple Medical School. He has two daughters and one son.

Dr. Charles Edward Weaver is a native of Hinkletown, near Ephrata. He came to Manheim in 1931 after studying at Elizabethtown College and Hahneman Medical School. He has three sons and one daughter.

VETERINARIAN

Dr. Loy Cuyler Awkerman, a native of Harrisburg, started practice in Manheim in 1952. He studied at Lebanon Valley College, and the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. He has one son and one daughter.



Physicians

Seated from left: Dr. Donald D. Dunkle, Dr. Ruth M. Brenner
 Standing from left: Dr. Charles E. Weaver, Dr. William J. Stout



Physician

Dr. C. A. Callis



Veterinarian

Dr. Loy C. Awkerman

ORGANIZATIONS

MANHEIM COURT NO. 107 ORDER OF THE AMARANTH

Manheim Court No. 107 of Manheim was constituted December 7, 1946. It is one of many Courts throughout the State which make up the Grand Court. State Courts make up the Supreme Council which is world wide.

It is a charitable organization, its lessons are pure and its teachings upright and a belief in the existence of a Supreme Being is a requirement for membership in this order.

Mr. Lawrence Boyd, a prominent Manheim resident and business man was instrumental in forming Manheim Court and has been honored by Supreme Council many times and holds the distinguished honor of Past Supreme Royal Patron, the highest honor that the Order of the Amaranth can bestow upon a man.

The presiding officers for the current year are Mrs. Nettie A. Nooney and Mrs. Kathryn L. Link.

AMMON K. GIBBLE—POST 419 AMERICAN LEGION

The Manheim Post of the American Legion organized in September 1919. The membership voted unanimously to name the Post after Ammon K. Gible, the first local boy to be killed in World War I. He lost his life in France while serving with the 42nd Infantry Division. His body was returned home to be interred at Hernley's Cemetery with full Military Honors.

The first meeting was held at the Fire Hall, September 1919, and the following officers were elected: Dr. D. W. Martin, Commander, Alvin Hartman, Vice Commander, Henry Brandt, Adjutant, Clair Keen, Treasurer, and Richard Howard, Sgt. of Arms. The Post has used many dwellings as their home through the years. After leaving the Fire Hall, they met in Mr. George Danner's office (now the Post Office site), before buying their first home on South Main Street (now the Borough Office). Later they moved to the second floor of the Auditorium building, and then on South Main Street again, to the present site of the F. and A. M. over the Acme. In 1946, the Post started construction on their first new home on West Colebrook Street, just off Main, and now occupy the new home at the very end of North Charlotte Street.

The Ammon K. Gible Post proudly takes active part in many civic engagements. They have sponsored Junior Legion Baseball since 1923 (Manheim was State runner-up that year). They originated the Memorial Plot at Fairview Cemetery. They have sponsored Child Welfare since 1920. They cut and trimmed the Christmas trees for Market Square for many years until the permanent trees were planted. They took over decorating of service men's graves from the G.A.R. Heintzleman Post. They Co-sponsor the Boy Scouts with the Lions Club. They sponsored opening the school library to the public. They erected the Memorial Marker at the Junior High School. They distributed the Post magazine around town for many years. They sponsored local boys to the Keystone Boys Camp. They present the American Flag to the Borough schools.

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

The Ammon K. Gible Unit 419, American Legion Auxiliary received its charter from the American Legion Headquarters in May 1920 and has been an active organization down through the years. It was formed to work hand in hand with the American Legion in carrying out its peace-

time service to America, ever remembering the motto, "For God and Country".

There are many major activities of the Auxiliary. One is the Rehabilitation Program for the disabled veterans still hospitalized, and the care of their families. Parties are held in Veterans Hospitals; our work is primarily in the Coatesville Veterans Hospital. The Legion's Christmas Package Fund is a gift for every hospitalized veteran; in this the Auxiliary plays a large part. Child Welfare is another major activity and the Auxiliary supports the Legion in their slogan, "A Square Deal for Every Child". Another activity is Americanism; the Auxiliary sponsors an Essay contest in the local high school, awarding two prizes for the best essays. A medal is awarded to the Outstanding Girl of the ninth grade, also. The Auxiliary supports the Manheim Central Student Loan Fund. Community service is stressed by the Auxiliary; it's members are ever ready to help in all drives and phases of community work. The use of sickroom and hospital equipment, free to the community, is offered at all times.

Various other activities are: Education of Orphans of Veterans, Civil Defense, National Security, Pan American Study, Legislative Activities, Poppy Sales, and Public Relations.

MANHEIM ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The Manheim Athletic Association was organized in January, 1911, with the following officers: President; H. E. Trout, Vice-President; George Noros, Secretary; John P. Kurtz, Treasurer; Dr. J. D. Kendig, Governing Board; H. E. Trout, John P. Kurtz, Rev. A. E. Cooper, Oscar H. Fisher and Frank L. Diehm.

Their purpose was to promote wholesome athletics and provide a place for the children to play.

The Association was incorporated, and on March 30, 1912, received their Charter. The incorporators were: H. E. Trout, Oscar Fisher, A. K. Kaufmann, John P. Kurtz, J. H. Nissley. This charter is on display in the Manheim Borough Council Chambers.

On April 1, 1912, the Association bought the field located within the boundaries of S. Hazel St., Mill Street, S. Wolf St., and E. Ferdinand St. In 1919 the field was sold to the Wm. H. Noggle Garment Company, (now Regent Co., Inc.). A new field five acres was purchased on West High Street, from Mr. and Mrs. Clayton N. Hostetter for \$2000.

During World War II certain members of the Association quietly secured new lands for the expansion of the Park. These lands were gradually taken over by Borough Council. It was decided the Field Commission would continue management of the new lands as well as the original tract. From this point on the Field acquired a new name; Manheim Veterans Memorial Park.

The Association continues in its financial aid. From its annual membership drive of \$1.00 per person and \$1.50 per family, approximately \$500 to \$600 is realized. With this and other fund raising events the Association is able to turn over to the Field Commission \$3000 to \$3500 each year. From 1912 to 1962 all Chairmen have been from the Association which is a unique situation. Meaning that those from the general public mindful of their own needs and a desire to direct those needs have had the major voice in its attainment.



American Legion—Ammon K. Gible Post 419 Officers

Seated from left: James Litzenberger, Fred Blanck, Commander, Herman Bolster.

Standing from left: Joseph Elliott, Jr., Harold Young, John O'Connell.



American Legion Auxiliary Officers

Seated from left: Mrs. Eugene Reppert, Sec., Mrs. Grace Myers, Pres., Mrs. Henry Brandt, 1st. Vice Pres., Mrs. Clarence Shonk, Treas. Standing from left: Mrs. John

Connelly, Chaplain, Mrs. Raymond Dissinger, Sgt. of Arms, Mrs. Edward Shovlin, Historian, Mrs. Ray Nixdorf, 2nd. Vice Pres.



The Ammon Gible Post 419 American Legion had its beginning when prospective members signed their names to an application prior to the beginning of the parade on Welcome Home Day. Right to left are the first four Commanders of the local Legion post: Dr. D. W. Martin, Alvin H. Hartman, Henry B. Brandt, B. Weber Luttenberger.

BAND PARENTS' ASSOCIATION

As the name implies, this organization is made up of the parents of the members of the Manheim Central High School Band. The band, although it has the sanction and cooperation of the school board, is not supported by the board. The instruction and housing facilities are provided, but the cost of music, instruments, repairs to instruments, transportation, and the largest of all, the cost of uniforms, must be provided by the faithful and hard working organization known as the Band Parents' Association.

The parents and band members raise funds through food sales, merchandising, and solicitation. The Band Parents seek to improve the appearance of the band, the quality of the band, and to be of whatever assistance they might to the director.

MANHEIM BOOSTER CLUB

The Booster Club was organized in 1950, with the purpose of promoting sports in our community. The membership consists of those interested in sports. The annual dues are \$2.00, and the meetings are monthly. Usually the currently active sport is discussed by the members with the coach in attendance.

If a coach needs any help that would assist him in making his job easier, the club tries to be of service.

The Booster Club provides transportation for athletes who would normally travel on a school bus. This aids in getting country boys out for sports who would ordinarily not have a way home. The Booster Club has provided film for games, has erected temporary fence for football games, has purchased a field telephone for sporting events, and generally is of assistance in any area they might be needed.

The officers are: J. Loverne Heistand, President, Richard Carper, Vice-President, Lester Ellinger, Secretary and Cyrus Peters, Treasurer.

BOY SCOUTS

The Boy Scout organization in Manheim was the result of the interest shown by a group of men who met periodically to discuss interesting questions of the day, one of which was the Boy Scouts of America organization which was then in its 7th year. As a result of this interest a boy scout troop was organized May 1917 and chartered with a membership of thirty before the end of the summer. The first meeting place was the basement of the old Victor Theater during summer, and in winter, the office of the owner—Mr. Baer. Later on the meetings were held in the home of the Scout Master—Henry W. Stauffer, and out of doors.

The Boy Scouts of America organization require that the local Boy Scout troops be sponsored by some reliable organization in order that a meeting place might be assured and also assume responsibility for carrying out of the Scout principles and ideals. To this end the Civic Corporation was formed with Mr. H. E. Trout as President. During 1919 this organization built a Scout Hall at the corner of South Grant and Ferdinand Streets as a permanent home for Scouts. This home was dedicated Dec. 30, 1919.

The activities of this first Troop were largely outdoors in working out the various class requirements, as knot-tying, first aid, bridge building, signalling, wall scalling etc.

Hiking to such places as Cornwall Mines, Mt. Gretna, Pequea and other near by places was a favorite pastime. A week camping was the high spot for every summer. The first summer camp was near Millersville, then others with the Lancaster Council Camp and one summer with the Berks County Council Camp.

Troop I was organized shortly after the U.S. entered World War I. The Scouts were closely bound together due to the Scout War Service program. Troop I was the only organiza-



Scouts and Scout Leaders
 Henry W. Stauffer (extreme left), organized Scouting in
 Mannheim, and served as first Scoutmaster



Boy Scout Hall



Manheim Athletic Association
Seated from left: Chester George, Pres., Ammon Boyer,
Vice Pres., Standing from left: Elden Rettew, Lester Ellinger,
Robert Gordon, P. B. Brandt



Lions Club Minstrel Show—1952

Manheim to participate in all the Liberty Loan Drives. In the first drive they secured \$900 in subscriptions. In the Victory Drive the Scouts Secured over \$30,000 in subscriptions. In all drives that were made, the total amount secured by the Scouts amounted to over \$75,000.

Scouting in Manheim was lucky to have men as Henry W. Stauffer, H. C. Burgard, and A. H. Young giving of their time to further the Scout Principles of Duty to God, Duty to Country and Duty to Self. Later, Scouting was sponsored by the American Legion and the Lions Club.

Scouts in Manheim had some lean years before and during World War II. These are some of the men who held the scout movement together during this time: Alvin Hartman, Ellwood Myers, Roy Degler, Elmer Miller and J. Donald Rohrer.

During and after World War II, the Scouts sponsored paper drives and door to door canvass for funds. With the help of local business and industry working together, the present Boy Scout Hall on North Linden, became a reality and free of debt. It was erected in 1949. Manheim can be truly proud of this home for there is no equal in this area. These men were responsible for construction of the present home: Alvin Hartman, John Hunter, John Bigler, Ted Dissinger, Elwood Myers, Richard Hoffman, Harry Bentzel, Mark Mohr, George Kimm, Francis Grunenberger, and Frank White, Ray Loeb, Edgar Diehl, Dellard Hines and Elden Rettew.

During World War II Cub Scouts and Explorer Scouts were formed. Cub Scouting is made up of boys between ages of 8 to 11. They have weekly meetings in dens composed of about eight boys under the leadership of a Den Mother. Once a month all dens meet in the Scout Hall under the leadership of the Cub Master.

Boy Scouts are 11 to 14 and meet weekly in the Scout Hall under the leadership of the Scout Master and his assistant.

Explorer Scouts are 14 and older and meet weekly in the Scout Hall under the leadership of a Post Advisor and assistant.

Present leaders are:

CUBS

Chairman—John Zern
Cub Master—Jere Miller
Assistant Cub Master—Charles Hummer

BOY SCOUTS

Chairman—John Connelly
Scout Master—Elwood Myers
Assistant Scout Master—Joseph Flory
and Glen Grunenberger

EXPLORERS

Chairman—Roger Rohrbaugh
Post Advisor—Harry Moore
Assistant Post Advisor—Fred Heistand

SCOUT OATH: On my honor I will do my best, to do my duty to God and my Country and to obey the Scout Law; to help other people at all times; to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight.

SCOUT LAW: A scout is trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent.

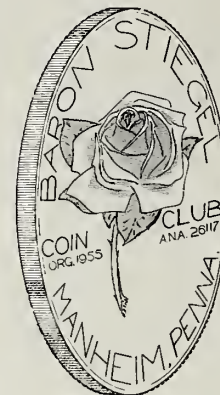
MANHEIM CHAMBER COMMERCE

The Manheim Chamber of Commerce is perhaps the youngest of all service organizations in Manheim, being chartered on August 17, 1960.

It is a non-partisan, non-sectarian organization with membership open to any reputable person, firm, association or corporation, interested in the general advancement of Manheim and its vicinity.

The purpose of the Manheim Chamber of Commerce is the development and advancement of Manheim and vicinity in an orderly and planned fashion. Also, to promote Manheim as a progressive and prosperous community.

The board of directors of the Chamber meet every month to take action on current affairs and the membership meets once a year.



BARON STIEGEL COIN CLUB

The Baron Stiegel Coin Club was organized in 1955 with a charter membership of twenty-three and has grown to the current membership of ninety-five persons.

The object of this organization is to encourage and to promote interest in numismatics, to cultivate friendly relations among collectors and especially to encourage and assist amateur collectors.

A monthly meeting is held the third Wednesday of the month at the Rosetown Restaurant, N. Main Street, Manheim. After the business meeting an auction is conducted.

Annually during Coin Week a public display is placed in the Manheim Banks and a Coin Exhibit is held at the regular meeting place.

The present officers are—President—John Musser, Vice-president — Jack Killoran, Secretary-Treasurer — Julia Angstadt.

MANHEIM COMMUNITY FARM SHOW

The Manheim Farm Show was reorganized on July 9th 1954. Mr. Ammon Bucher chaired the meeting as he was president of the Farm Show which was terminated in 1941.

The three main purposes of having a farm show are as follows:

1. For the improvements of Agriculture and Home-Making.
2. The improvements of the conditions of rural living.
3. The encouragement of the production and marketing of better agricultural and home products.

The officers are elected and have a term of office. This is done from the Constitution and By-Laws of the Farm Show. The officers have regular meetings.

The date of the Show is the first week in October—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

MANHEIM LODGE NO. 587 F. & A. M.

The Manheim Lodge No. 587, F.&A.M. was constituted June 24, 1891. Martin E. Bomberger served as the first Master in 1891-92. The meetings are held in the Lodge hall, South Main Street, Monday on or before full moon.



Manheim Fire Company Auxiliary

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF FARM WOMEN Motto: "For Happiness"

The Society of Farm Women of Pennsylvania believe it to be necessary and advisable to uphold that which was good in the pioneer homes of our grandmothers, and to preserve their spirit of patriotism and sacrifice to foster a love for the farm and rural life of today; to uphold the dignity of farming; to teach the responsibility that lies in working the soil; to enhance the charm of a real country home; therefore, to create and maintain organized groups to accomplish these ends.

It shall be the purpose of this organization and all its activities to contribute to the power and influence of farm women; to increase the influence of the farm home to contribute to community activities; to develop leadership and to promote better living and working conditions in the farm home of Pennsylvania.

FIRE COMPANY AUXILIARY

The present Fire Company Auxiliary was organized in 1947. The first president elected was Mrs. Kline Hoffman. She organized the group and established several permanent committees.

The purpose of the Auxiliary, to put it very simply, is to work for the Manheim Fire Department. There are four rummage sales a year, a dinner held on the Feast of Roses Day, and numerous other dinners held during the year to raise funds.

There are three banquets held each year: One in July on the Auxiliary anniversary; one at Christmas; and one for the firemen in October.

The kitchen facilities at the Fire House are very adequate. The cupboards are always supplied so that meals may be prepared rapidly if necessary. The members have specific jobs and organization is such that efficiency is second nature.

Meetings are held the second Tuesday of each month, the year around. Summer meetings are held on the lawns of the members. In order to keep the meetings interesting, different types of programs are planned. There are Box Socials, Covered Dish Socials, various games, and programs relative to the holidays of a given month.

The Auxiliary makes every effort, to please the public, make every project a success, and certainly last but not least, to help the firemen. The public needs the firemen and the firemen need the Auxiliary. The Auxiliary is always seeking new members to help attain the objectives.

Following are the officers and Committees for 1962:

President—Mrs. Cora Boyer
Vice-President—Mrs. Katherine Nissley
Secretary—Miss Annie Williams
Treasurer—Mrs. Nevo Snader
Chaplain—Mrs. Mildred Ditzler

Chairmen of Committees:

Centennial and Firemen's Day—Mrs. Ellen Hershey
Membership—Mrs. Louise Adair
Remembrance—Mrs. Betty Gibble
Ways and Means—Mrs. Ruth Fry
Publicity—Mrs. Kathryn Nissley
Flowers—Mrs. Betty Bricker
Fire Calls—Mrs. Louise Adair



Manheim Girl Scouts On The Occasion of Their 50th Anniversary

HISTORY OF GIRL SCOUTING IN MANHEIM

As Manheim celebrates its Bicentennial, Girl Scouts will observe their 50th Birthday.

"On my honor, I will try;
To do my duty to God and my country,
To help other people at all times
And obey the Girl Scout laws."

To put this promise into practice the Girl Scouts provide a program for girls from seven to seventeen years of age, carried out in small groups with adult leaders who provide a wide range of activities developed around the interest and needs of girls. They aim to promote qualities of truth, loyalty, helpfulness, obedience, cheerfulness and thrift; inspiring the girls with highest ideals of character, patriotism, conduct and attainment. It is non-sectarian and non-political. They are part of a world wide movement with Girl Guides and are represented in 35 different countries.

Girl Scouting in Manheim started in 1937, when 47 girls with five leaders met in the Public School Building. They were considered as Lone Troops since the Lancaster County Council was not organized until 1939.

In 1939 a Brownie Troop of 21 girls and two leaders was organized and met at a leader's home. Besides private homes and schools, meetings were held in the Boro Fire Hall and U.S. Asbestos Lunch Room. In 1950 troops started to use the Scout Home; others meet in the Union Hall, United Church of Christ and Lutheran Church, Kreider's Garage, and recreation rooms of private homes.

In 1944 the Manheim Women's Club became the sponsoring group. At present there are 15 troops with 258 girls and 85 adults registered. Adult workers are all volunteers made up of mothers, teachers, office and factory employees. A leader must be 21 years or over and an assistant leader, 18 years or more. There is a Troop Committee of three to five adults who assist each leader when help is needed. Some fathers have served as committee members. Many other adults have contributed time and skills when asked to help with program and transportation of girls.

Manheim Girl Scouts have sponsored and participate in many projects for betterment of the community. Among these was the Red Rose Sale when they delivered 1269 rose bushes in 1948 so that the town might really be the Red Rose Boro; presented the flag pole at Kauffman Park; planted and maintain a flower bed at Memorial Park; collected fat, glass, milkweed pod, and keys; assisted Community Chest with processing feathers and distributing circulars; helped Tuberculosis Society by donating Easter eggs and Thanksgiving pumpkin pies for patients at Rossmere Sanatorium and distributing notices of X-ray unit visits; assisted Red Cross at Blood Bank as well conducted classes in First Aid and Home Nursing; distributed fly swatters for the Health Dept.; sewed articles for Needlework Guild; furnished school kits for overseas; sent scrapbook of local interest to Mannheim, Germany; participated as a unit in all local parades, Community Christmas Carol, and Burning of Greens ceremony; furnished Christmas gifts for children of County Institutional District in foster homes; entertained with programs and gifts at many orphanages and homes for older folks; visited shut-ins; Senior girls have served as aides at Lancaster Public Library and hospitals.

Out-door life is another feature of the Girl Scout program and to promote this phase nature hikes and camping are stressed. In the beginning girls attended Day Camp at Williamson Park, Lancaster but since, for one week each year a Day Camp at Kauffman Park is available to all girls of Manheim and community. Many girls take advantage of Furnace Hills, a large well-equipped county camp where under supervision of trained leaders, a well rounded and complete summer program is offered.

During Girl Scout Week, the girls and their leaders attend a church service in the community, helping them to be better members of their own church and emphasize the spiritual principles in everyday life.

The work is financed by a contribution from Women's Club, registration fees and weekly dues, supplemented by the annual sale of cookies and calendars; food sales, as well as candy, nuts and other projects.

GOLDEN HOURS CLUB

In contrast to other organizations, the Golden Hours Club has no president, no secretary, and no board of directors. This is a gathering of elderly people for the sole purpose of companionship, sociability, and spiritual meditation. There are no memberships; any who are interested may attend. Meetings are held on the second Thursday of October, November, December, February, March, April and May.

The Women's Club sponsors this group, but all of the clergy as well as many others help with the meetings. Mrs. J. Donald Rohrer has supervised this activity since its conception in 1953. This year, she is assisted by Mrs. Raymond Dissinger.

The meetings are held in local churches with the minister of that church conducting a devotional period. Transportation is furnished for those who need it.

THE MANHEIM JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A civic service organization for young men between the ages of 21 and 35 inclusive, the Manheim Junior Chamber of Commerce is dedicated to community development through leadership training of its individual members.

It may be defined as, "A supplementary educational organization wherein young men of the community join together in a friendly spirit to induce civic consciousness in its membership by means of active participation in constructive projects which will improve community, state and nation."

In short, the members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, also known as "JAYCEES" are civic-minded young men of ACTION. In the Junior Chamber of Commerce, young men are afforded an opportunity to assume leadership in community betterment at an age where such leadership would be denied if they were to compete for offices with older men in other civic groups.

Membership dues for the organization are \$8.00 annually. The regular monthly meeting is held the second Thursday of each month at the V.F.W. Home, 149 South Charlotte Street. Manheim became a charter member of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce April 18, 1951.

MANHEIM JAYCEE JAYNES

The Manheim Jaycee Jaynes was organized in March of 1958, as an auxiliary to the Manheim Junior Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Lancaster County Jaycee Auxiliaries.

The purpose of the Club is to create good will and understanding in this community, through the organized efforts of the Jaycee Jaynes by our civic service, and to stimulate friendly relations between its members. It shall be the further purpose to assist the Junior Chamber of Commerce in any project they may undertake.

The activities of the organization are in all respects, non-partisan and non-sectarian.

The regular monthly meeting is held on the first Tuesday of each month at the V.F.W. Home, 149 South Charlotte Street. Membership is composed of women of Manheim and vicinity between the ages of 18 and 35. The annual dues for membership is two (\$2.00) due April 1st, and members joining after September 30th shall be required to pay only one (\$1.00), the first year.

MANHEIM AUXILIARY OF THE LANCASTER GENERAL HOSPITAL

The Manheim Auxiliary of the Lancaster General Hospital is the oldest women's service organization in Manheim.

It was founded February 26, 1902. It started with 32 women who were representatives of Manheim. The first constitution states that in filling the various offices, women of different religious organizations should be chosen. The purpose then, as now was service to the community. In those early days the organization furnished a room in the hospital.

The women also contributed canned fruit, jellies, candies and eggs. An annual egg collection was taken in the schools. This is still being done. The first officers were:

Pres: Mrs. H. C. Stauffer, V. Pres: Mrs. J. Francis Dunlap, Mrs. Christian Bear, Mrs. John Apple, Sec: Miss Fanny Minnich, Treas: Miss Elizabeth B. Dunlap.

At the present time the Auxiliary has 107 members. They aid the hospital in many ways. To list a few of the things the Auxiliary does at present, we find members serving in the hospital snack bar and gift shop, making rounds with the gift cart, taking baby pictures, serving a day in the sewing room, making favors and corsages for patients' trays on holidays and finally, making substantial financial contributions to the hospital linen fund.

The Manheim Auxiliary is affiliated with the United Auxiliaries which last year, 1961, gave the Lancaster General Hospital over \$50,000.00.

For the hospital to obtain the same sum would mean an endowment increased by over one million dollars. All funds, raised by the local Auxiliary in their project, such as the annual Christmas Bazaar, Clam patty sale, and Food sale, plus individual projects, are given to the hospital. The present officers are:

Pres: Mrs. John Hummer, Sec: Mrs. Samuel Kraybill, V. Pres: Mrs. Elma Blanck, Treas: Mrs. E. S. Gump.



MANHEIM LIONS CLUB

The greatest single endeavor of the Lions is in connection with sight conservation and work for the blind. Lions also have a deep interest in community betterment, Boy Scouts and Youth organizations.

The Manheim Lions Club was organized and Chartered November 4th, 1925 by a group of 20 leading citizens of Manheim. Officers for the first year were H. H. Martin, President; W. Russell McCauley, Secretary; and D. T. Hess Jr. Treasurer.

Through the years the Lions Club has grown and today has a membership of 51 Lions. The following members have served as President:

H. H. Martin	W. G. Barlow
G. W. Obetz	F. Z. Beard
G. C. Noros	W. P. Keech
H. M. Witmyer	V. K. Alexander
A. W. Eyman	R. G. Hess
S. C. Kraybill	H. M. Shenk
P. B. Beck	S. R. Geib
S. B. Sheetz	L. T. Williams
L. R. Laughton	W. H. Berry
H. E. Palm	P. K. Cassel
B. W. Luttenberger	E. N. Rothenberger
P. H. Stern	A. K. Hahn
B. G. Herr	G. R. Young
W. B. Martin	S. S. Hollobaugh
M. K. Mentzer	J. W. Fauber
J. D. Anderson	J. S. Callahan
A. H. Bucher	M. L. Webb
H. C. Kilheffer	



Lion's Club—Officers and Directors

Seated from left: James Shaub, Marshall Webb, President, Warren Berry, Paul Evans.

Standing from left: Harold Young, Charles Ober, Sherwood Hollobaugh, Stuart Callahan, Rev. Albert Brinker, Charles

Longenecker and Charles Smith.

Missing from Picture: Paul Cassel, District Governor, Harry Ruhl, and Ray Hipple.

THE MANHEIM RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

The Manheim Retail Merchants Association was organized in the spring of 1953. Its purpose is to establish a closer force to provide the Manheim area with better stores. At present there are 59 members.

Jamboree Sales are held semi-annually on a community wide basis. Sales are usually on the last days of January and July. Special events of a community interest are also promoted, such as the 1961 "Spring Frolic". With such extra items as pony rides, swings, merry-go-round, trains, etc. At Christmas time the holiday selling season is opened with a night parade and welcome to "Santa". Meetings are held four times yearly. First week of March, June, September and December. Dues are \$5.00 the first year and \$3.00 yearly thereafter.

A board of directors conduct the Association business between meetings. The board is composed of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer and the immediate past three presidents.

Any retailer is eligible to join. Application is made prior to any meeting to any member of the organization. The applicant is then passed on at the regular meeting.

Present officers of the Association are: Morris Shaffer, President, Harry Ruhl, V. President, Mike Graham, Treasurer, Elden N. Rettew, Secretary, John Goshert, Director, Roy Buch, Director, Eugene Rettew, Director.

THE MANHEIM MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

The Manheim Ministerial Association is one of Christian service and fellowship. It comprises those ministers of the local churches who seek its fellowship and who are in accord with its purposes. Presently the ministers of East Fairview Church of the Brethren, Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church, St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Paul's United Church of Christ, Trinity Evangelical Congregational Church and Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church are members of the Association.

The purposes of the Association are: (1) to encourage and enrich the fellowship of its individual members, and to cultivate an appreciation and understanding of the respective communions to which they belong; (2) also, to provide Christian services and opportunities for the people of our community that would otherwise be impractical and impossible.

The Association's officers are elected annually from the membership of the Association. There is usually a rotation of the official personnel. However, there are no rules in this regard.

The present officers are:

Norman B. Bucher, Jr., President
 Ramond Foellner, Vice President
 Charles E. Parmer, Secretary
 H. A. Merkey, Treasurer

THE MANHEIM GUILD TO THE LANCASTER OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

The Manheim Guild to the Lancaster Osteopathic Hospital was organized in October, 1952 at the home of Mrs. Raymond Maurer with 40 members in attendance, and has been active ever since.

All endeavors are solely for the benefit of the Hospital, our first concern being the linen fund. This obligation is met by monthly projects of varied natures. Some of our most interesting and successful ones have been a Hobby Show, Spelling Bee, Food Sales, making Chicken Corn Soup, Doughnuts, Deviled Clams, and many more. Sixty percent (60%) of each project goes into the linen fund and the remaining 40% is used by the Guild to buy other essentials for the Hospital such as 3 sewing machines, a washer and dryer, and furnishing an Examination Room for the Nursery.

Our meetings are held on the third Thursday of the month in the home of one of our members. Officers are elected for a two-year term, the present ones being, President, Mrs. Blanche Thomas; Vice President, Mrs. Louella Hossler; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Alice Coleman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Esther Becker; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Betty Shank; Parliamentarian, Mrs. Eileen Pine.

THE PARENT TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OF MANHEIM

This Association was organized in 1951. Dr. Charles E. Weaver served as the first president of the organization.

In April of 1951, the Constitution was adopted which contained the following objectives: to promote the welfare of children, to raise the standards of home life, to secure adequate laws for the protection of children, and to bring the home and school closer together.

The purposes of the association are educational and have been developed through conferences, committees, lectures, panel discussions and projects.

The following members have served as past presidents of the organization:

1951-1952—Dr. Charles E. Weaver
1952-1953—Mr. Fred Sensenderfer
1953-1954—Mr. Philip Walter
1954-1955—Mr. Joseph Knittle
1955-1956—Mr. Raymond Deardorff
1956-1957—Mr. Loverne Heistand
1957-1958—Mr. Willard Lull
1958-1959—Mr. Howard Swan
1959-1960—Mr. C. P. Brantley
1960-1961—Mr. Walter Morrison
1961-1962—Mr. Morris Shaffer



Rotary Club—Officers and Directors

Seated from left: John Kendig, Mahlon Graybill, President, Raymond Dissinger, Jacob Ruhl, District Governor.

Standing from left: Eugene Hollinger, Morris Shaffer, Francis Cassel, John Connelly.

MANHEIM ROTARY

The Manheim Rotary Club was organized in September of 1942 with the charter membership made up of some of the leading business and professional men of the community.

Being affiliated with Rotary International means that Manheim takes its place with other progressive communities of the state, nation and world. As of February 23, 1962, there were 11,137 Rotary Clubs with an estimated 517,500 Rotarians in 127 countries and geographical regions.

The object of Rotary is to encourage and foster the idea of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, and in particular, to encourage and foster:

FIRST: The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;

SECOND: High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society;

THIRD: The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life; and

FOURTH: The advancement of international understanding, good will and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men interested in the ideal of service.

The Manheim Rotary Club is interested in every opportunity for service to the community as has been shown by many worthwhile projects it has sponsored over the years. Some of these are: renovating Kauffman Park; purchasing a resuscitator for the Community ambulance and a whirlpool bath for the new High School gymnasium; awarding prizes each year to outstanding students in vocational courses in Manheim Central High School; and sponsoring a foreign exchange student. One of the most recent projects was spear-heading the Student Loan Fund of the Manheim Central School District.

As this book is going to press, Jacob H. Ruhl of the Manheim Club, has been chosen District Governor of District #739 which is made up of Adams, Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry and York Counties.

MANHEIM SERTOMA CLUB Service To Mankind

The Sertoma Club is an organization of business, professional, laymen, institutional and agricultural men, knit together in bonds of personal friendship and united in the ideal of Service to their Community. Service to Mankind is the important objectives of the Sertoma Club. By birth of Charter in Kansas City and now International in organization each Sertoma Club pursues its own projects for the need and betterment of each individual community.

Ethics:

I Affirm my allegiance to my country, and its constitution and believe in its everlasting endurance through law and order.

I believe in the Sertoma Club and its principles of cooperation, friendship and mutual helpfulness.

I Pledge myself to realize that I am to endeavor to elevate the standard of the calling in which I am engaged and to conduct myself in such a way that others may find it wise, profitable and conducive to happiness to follow my example.

The Sertoma club exists for the high and noble purpose of benefitting mankind at large. True Sertoma spirit is not competitive. All real Sertomans live up to the belief that true cooperation is not confined to the limits of the Sertoma but should extend to the limits of the race itself.

Our prime project and sponsorship is the maintenance and promotion of our own Kauffman Park of Manheim for the enjoyment of the community.

President—Carl W. Barto

Past Presidents: Roger Rohrbaugh, Samuel Sides, and Paul Evans.

MANHEIM SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

One evening in the year 1930 a group of Manheim men were at the American House discussing hunting and fishing. They decided Manheim needed a club for interested sportsmen, so they formed the Manheim Sportsmens Association. Their meetings were held at the American House until World War II broke out. Then, due to the shortage of men, the meetings were discontinued and the money was invested in Bonds. After the war, the meetings were again held at the American House for several months until a small club house was purchased behind Mollies Inn.

Some of the projects of this club were stocking rabbits and pheasants and raising trout in a small pond near the club house.

In the year of 1955, the Manheim Sportsmen's Association broke up due to the lack of interest by the club members.

Then in April 1960, a group of sportsmen met under the direction of Fred Royer, the Vice President of Lancaster County Federated Sportsmen, and discussed the reorganization of the club. Officers were elected for the remainder of the year and it was decided to hold meetings the second Thursday of every month at 8:00 p.m. on the third floor of the Manheim fire hall. Membership dues were and still are \$1.00 per year.

The club purpose is to assist in programs for the betterment of public hunting and fishing, and to help bring better conservation practices to the Manheim area.

The officers for the year 1962 are: President—Charles Raymond Nauman, Vice President—Jay E. Haldeman, Recording Secretary—James Eugene Wright, Treasurer—Richard E. Weidman, and Financial Secretary—Parke Plasterer. The Board of Directors consists of William E. Althouse, Harvey S. Kopp, Dale Stauffer and Elam G. Snively.

The club has helped promote better hunting in the Manheim area by the stocking of game. In 1960, 27 cock pheasants and 20 quail were released. In 1961, 135 cock pheasants and 148 hens were released. 142 of these pheasants were received from the state, while the rest were raised from day-old chicks. In February of 1962 the state gave the club 110 pheasants to be distributed in the Manheim area. Approximately 280 pheasants, which will be raised by the club, will be distributed in September of this year.

Each winter after hunting season is closed, the club members trap rabbits from town and release them in the country. About 100 rabbits are trapped each year. This year some of the boys from the newly organized Junior Rod and Gun Club helped in this project.

Another project which has been started this spring is the raising of pike, sunfish and bass. These fish will be released in public streams after a few years.

The club also maintains a 27 acre game refuge near Ruhl's Church. The members feed and propagate game there.

One of the clubs latest projects was the making of a rifle range in the Junior High School. The Junior Rod and Gun club members helped the Sportsmens club with the work. The School financed the project.

The past and present officers of this organization urge all interested sportsmen to attend the monthly meetings and help support the club's projects.

BARON VON STIEGEL CLUB IN 35TH. YEAR

The Order of Baron Von Stiegel was founded in 1927 by a group of local young men who organized the club as a social group. Through the years the Order has been active with monthly meetings and numbers fourteen "Barons" in its membership.

Each year they present The Stiegel Award to a member of the Senior Class who has been voted by the upper three classes as outstanding in Scholarship, Leadership, and Character. The award, in the form of a medal, is presented during Commencement Week.

In 1947 the Order erected on the south wall of Rettew's Store a bronze plaque which reads:

HENRY WILLIAM STIEGEL
Colonial Glassmaker and Ironmaster
Built This House And Lived In It 1762-1775

HENRY M. MUHLENBERG
Organized Manheim Lutheran Congregation
Here on September 18, 1769

ROBERT MORRIS
Signer and Financier Purchased
Residence and Lived In It 1777-1778

Members of the Order are: Oscar Achey, A. B. Beck, John Cope, Walter Bomberger, Edgar Diehl, A. K. Hahn, H. H. Martin Jr., Richard Martin, Elden Rettew, Lewis Rupp, Raymond Spickler, Rufus Weidman, Robert Witmyer, Lewis Williams.

STUDENT LOAN FUND

The Manheim Central School District Student Loan Fund was initiated in 1957 for the purpose of providing loan funds for worthy students pursuing post high school education.

The Board of Administration is comprised of a representative from each contributing agency whether it be an individual or an organization. The Executive Committee of the Board comprised of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and two additional persons are designated to prepare recommendations to be submitted to the Board from time to time and to carry out approved policies of the Board.

Loans are made to students approved by the Executive Committee and the amount of loans are also determined by this body.

There is no interest charge to the student on the loans during the period of training and for one year after graduation from a college or other institution from which a student is graduated.

Beginning with the second year after graduation from college or training school an interest charge of 4% is applied. It is also expected that students will begin paying off the loan according to a plan mutually agreed upon.

A number of students to date have taken advantage of this Student Loan Fund Plan.

Presently the Executive Committee comprises the following: The Reverend Charles E. Parmer, President; Elden N. Rettew, Vice-President; J. David Young, Secretary; Harry B. Earhart, Treasurer; Dr. Henry G. Bucher, S. S. Holobaugh, Lester M. Ellinger.



Manheim V.F.W. Community Ambulance

MANHEIM TENNIS CLUB

Tennis in Manheim dates back to 1899. The first court was at East Park School. After two years the court was relocated at "The Rafters", Elwyn Terrace. In 1905 the court was moved to the rear of the Red Front Park which was 17 S. Main St. Several years later it was rebuilt next to the Grade School on East High St., and by 1915 relocated on the White property which is now the parking lot of the Beck Funeral Home, 21 Market Square. The earliest players were Abe Young, Jess Gingrich, Bob Hershey, John Boyd, A. K. Kaufmann, John Hamaker, Guy Obetz, Stanley Biemesderfer, and John Shull.

By 1915 Henry Brandt, Paul Hummer and John Hunter joined the group and in 1923 these men along with Jess Gingrich built the two first courts at the present location, the athletic field in the Veterans Memorial Park. Later a third court was built. This third court was later replaced by two courts built by Elden Rettew and Paul Stern.

From 1915 to 1940 Henry Brandt was responsible for the successful operation of the club. In 1940 Elden Rettew was elected President of the club and for the last 22 years due to his efforts the club has thrived and maintained four of the best clay courts in the county.

Since 1936 club tournaments were conducted and championships were won by Paul Stern, Oscar Achey, Richard Young, Gilbert Young, Dave Young, John Blanck Jr., and Don Royer, the present champion.

The Club is a member of the United States Lawn Tennis Association and has maintained a team in the Inter-County Tennis League since its formation in 1925. In the spring the Boys and Girls High School teams use the courts for practice and matches.

Three of the courts are for exclusive use of club members and the fourth is open to the public. About one fourth of the maintenance is paid by the Manheim Field Commission and the balance by the club members. Two of the courts are flood lighted for night playing.

Dues are \$15.00 per year for Senior members with Women and Junior memberships scaled accordingly. Interested persons are welcome to join our club and take part in this splendid sport.

Contact E. N. Rettew, President—Phone 665-2123.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE U.S.

POST NO. 5956

The Manheim V.F.W. was organized shortly after World War II, the charter being granted on March 10, 1946. The first home was purchased one year later at the rear of 169 S. Main Street, and this served as the post home until 1958 when the present property at 149 S. Charlotte was acquired. At the time of its organization the members were primarily interested in rehabilitation of disabled veterans and the betterment of the community.

The first project was the sponsorship of the V.F.W. Midget Baseball team, and this team has continued to be sponsored since 1946. In addition to this team, the V.F.W. now sponsors a Community League, for nine to twelve age group, and has also entered a team in the Northwestern Midget-Midget League.

One of the outstanding services to the area is the V.F.W. Community Ambulance. The first ambulance was purchased in December 1948 and since that date, four additional have been purchased, the latest of which in January 1962, cost \$75000.00. Fifteen hundred people have been provided with ambulance service in these thirteen years.

In 1953, the V.F.W. sponsored a mass Blood Typing Program for all citizens. Over 2800 people responded, giving the town a valuable file on blood types available.

The V.F.W. presents awards to the M.C.H.S. Football team, to the Wrestling team, supports the Student Loan Fund, sponsors essay contests, and helps to maintain Memorial Park.

The V. F. W. fought for the rights of the American citizen. One of these is the right of free elections—the right to vote. Each year the organization is active in citizen registration so that our townspeople might be able to vote in primary and general elections.

Post #5956 has been awarded prizes in Community Service at a State and National level by the V.F.W. during the past ten years.

The Post Home, is open for organization meetings of civic groups in Manheim.

Clarence Graham was Commander of the 9th Congressional District in 1958-59.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS AUXILIARY

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was organized in 1947 for the purpose of aiding all Veterans and their families when in need, assisting the Post in its undertaking, and helping its own auxiliary members whenever necessary.

The Ladies also sponsor parties at the Coatesville and Lebanon Hospitals. They are also volunteer workers at the Coatesville Hospital.

The community service is the Nurses' Scholarship, Poppy Sales and Classroom Helpers in the local schools.

Welfare activities are: Donations to the Cancer Fund and Heart Research Fund and the National V.F.W. Home; Christmas baskets and Thanksgiving baskets to the needy; flower plants and fruit baskets to local people in the rest homes; cards and flowers to the sick, and help in homes and churches.

Ways and Means raises the money for the organization by having rummage sales, cake sales, and selling household articles, and Cook Books.

Essay contests are held in the local high school once a year. American Flags are presented to the new girl scout troops. Youth chairmen gave a party for the midget baseball teams and entertained the special education classes from the local school.

The Ladies Auxiliary meeting is held the fourth Monday of the month at the V.F.W. home. The membership at this time totals 67. To become a member one must be a mother, sister or wife of a veteran who has served overseas.

THE WOMEN'S CLUB OF MANHEIM

The Women's Club of Manheim has the very unique honor of celebrating its twenty-fifth birthday during the same year our town is celebrating its two-hundredth anniversary. In October 1937 twelve far-sighted women met to organize The Women's Club of Manheim to be affiliated with the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women and the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The charter members are Mrs. H. H. Martin, Jr., Mrs. J. D. Anderson, Mrs. John Keech, Mrs. S. C. Kraybill, Mrs. Rufus Weidman, Mrs. H. C. Kilheffer, Mrs. Lewis T. Williams, Mrs. Harry Ruhl, Jr., Mrs. Walter Bomberger, Mrs. John Hunter, Mrs. Artimus Hahn and Mrs. Edgar Diehl. From this group, the first officers were elected to serve a term of two years—President, Mrs. H. H. Martin, Jr., Vice-President, Mrs. J. D. Anderson, Secretary, Mrs. John Keech, Treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Kraybill.

Our club serves a vital need within our community to develop the educational, civic and social interests of our members—to advance the welfare of the community—and to promote the progress and work of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women and the National Federation. We have



V.F.W.—Manheim Post No. 5956

Seated from left: Norman Frey, H. G. Frederick, Commander; Stanley Young, Eugene Ellinger.

Standing from left: Lester Ellinger, Wayne Getz, Donald Saylor, Clarence Graham, Past District Commander.



V.F.W. Auxiliary

Seated from left: Mrs. George Farmer, Senior Vice President; Mrs. Wilson May, President; Mrs. Mildred Ditzler, Junior Vice President; Mrs. Cora Hilton, Conductress.

Standing from left: Mrs. Robert Oberholtzer, Secretary; Mrs. Anna Rettew, Trustee; Mrs. Robert Gordon, Treasurer; Mrs. Ralph Nissley, Chaplain.

flourished, prospered and grown from a small but dynamic group of twelve to a progressive group of ninety.

Soon after our founding, the club assumed the sponsorship of the Girl Scouts. Two Intermediate and two Brownie Troops were organized. We now have one Senior, eight Intermediate, and five Brownie Troops. The Cancer Control drive is a most successful annual project. We supported the appeal to organize the local P.T.A. The first annual Community Carol Sing in Market Square was club sponsored.

During World War II we cooperated closely with the Manheim Defense Council—sponsored the Junior Red Cross—made house to house canvass for salvage—collected seeds for Victory gardens—conducted the United Drive—bought War Bonds—collected books for service camps—and finally we were most happy to participate in the Community Victory Parade—winning a \$50 bond for our float.

A very worth-while project for our senior citizens, the Golden Hours Club is a service of love and respect from our members.

Together with several civic organizations we sponsored the Baby Clinic, the Christmas Tree Burning Ceremony and the Manheim Recreational Park project. From the last mentioned interest developed the Memorial Park where we were happy to make our largest material contribution to the community—the erecting of a large picnic pavilion—building of fire places and other-wise improving the picnic area. We published a Cook Book. We honor a Girl of the Month and select a Girl of the Year from the Senior Class of the local high school.

The past presidents of the Women's Club of Manheim are:

Mrs. H. H. Martin, Jr.	1937-39
Mrs. George Fisher	1939-41
Mrs. E. Claire Miller	1941-43
Mrs. Ralph Wolfe, Jr.	1943-45
Mrs. Robinson Walter	1945-47
Mrs. Lester Hackman	1947-49
Miss Mabel Koch (dec'd)	1949-51

Mrs. H. H. Martin, Jr.	1951-53
Mrs. Harry Waters	1953-55
Mrs. Lloyd Cope	1955-57
Mrs. John Goshert	1957-59
Mrs. Robert Eshleman	1959-61

Two of our past presidents—Mrs. H. H. Martin, Jr., and Mrs. Robinson Walter have also served as presidents of the County Federation—and have been honored by our club with Life Memberships.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

The Manheim Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized in 1883. Under the leadership of dedicated women the organization has grown to a total of one hundred seventy-five women from the churches of Manheim and community.

The purpose of this society is to unite the Christian women of the community for the education of public sentiment to the standard of total abstinence from the use of all alcoholic beverages; to train young people and children in the habits of sobriety and total abstinence; to promote good citizenship, peace and the general welfare.

This purpose is fulfilled through the areas of education, legislation and evangelism. Textbooks and literature are made available for use in the public schools and church schools; youth and adults are challenged by films, pictures, posters and drama; veterans' hospitals, mental hospitals and homes for the aged are contacted with visits and gifts. Our members are urged to vote and to express their convictions and concerns by writing to congressmen and senators.

The union meets on the third Monday evening of each month. The present officers are:

President:	Mrs. Charles E. Weaver
First Vice President:	Mrs. Earl Peters
Second Vice President:	Mrs. Wilbur Thompson
Secretary:	Mrs. J. B. Lewis
Treasurer:	Miss Naomi Shelly

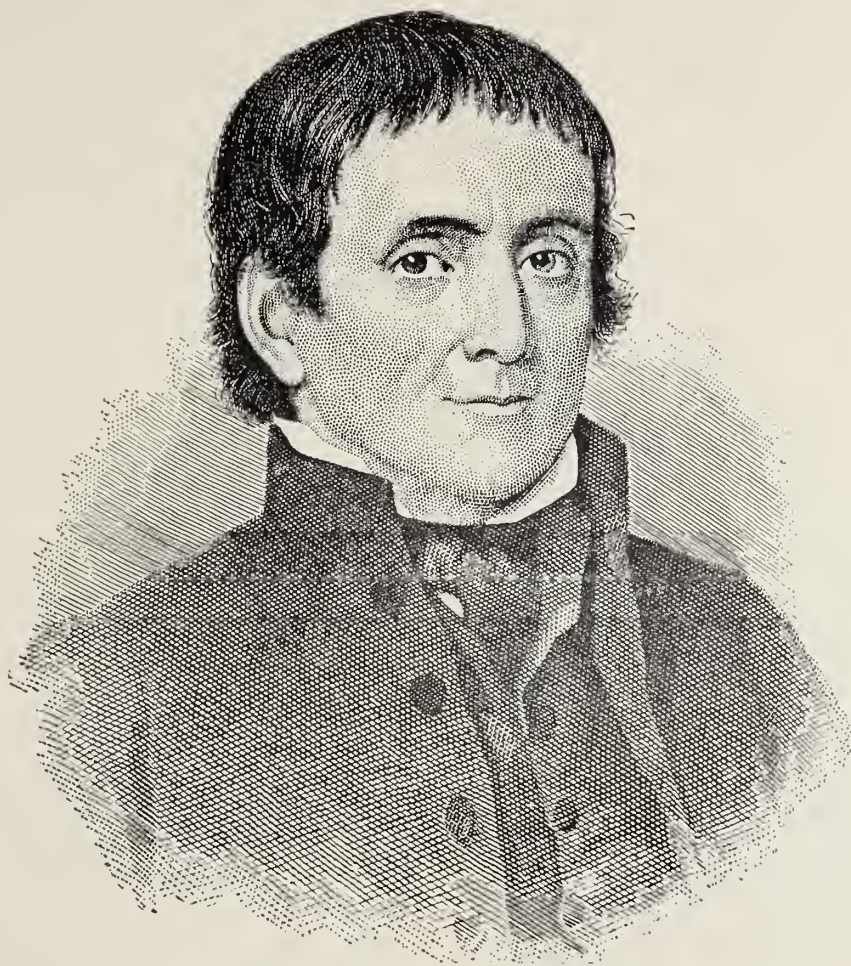


The Women's Club of Manheim—Officers and Board

Seated from left: Mrs. Robert Eshelman, Mrs. Raymond Deardorff, Mrs. Loy Awkerman, Mrs. Eugene Hollinger, Mrs. H. H. Martin, Jr. Standing from left: Mrs. Charles Powers,

Mrs. Edward Shovlin, Mrs. Raymond Dissinger, Mrs. Carl Sachs, Mrs. Clinton Hoffman, Mrs. John Forrest, Mrs. Vernon Shire, Mrs. William Miller, Mrs. Robert Francy

JOHN SEYBERT



JOHN SEYBERT — First Bishop of the Evangelical Association, in his 52nd year. Born at Sporting Hill July 7, 1791.

John Seybert was the son of Henry Seybert who was one of Britain's hired Hessian soldiers during the Revolutionary War. Like numerous Hessians, Henry Seybert too elected to remain in Pennsylvania at the close of the war. He settled in the village of Sporting Hill with his wife Susanna (Kreutzer) where John was born on July 7, 1791. As a young man John learned the craft of coopering in the shop of Jacob Fehr on Gramby Street in Manheim. Also, at the age of about twenty-two he was so stirred by the sermons of a travelling preacher — Matthias Betz — of the Evangelical Association, that he was converted "deep into eternal life" and devoted the rest of his life to the church. He succeeded Fehr at the trade of coopering (making barrels) until he became an active preacher, although he retained his tools and the ownership of the shop almost to the end of his life. In turn he was licensed an exhorter, a class teacher and as a local preacher. Beginning in 1819, for ten years he went about the country as an itinerant preacher, and in that same year began his daily journals which have provided original source material for two biographies.

In 1826 the first church building of the Evangelical denomination in Manheim was built on the s.w. corner of Gramby and Charlotte Streets under the direction of John Seybert and but a stone's throw from his cooperage. Also in 1826 he was elected a presiding elder and in the next five years he preached

in most of the counties of eastern Pennsylvania, never forgetting to return to Manheim, at times even preaching in his old shop. Ever looking for new territory he offered himself in 1833 as a missionary and was accepted. Eventually his travels took him into New York State, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Canada, Wisconsin, Ohio and Maryland. For most of his missionary journeys, his only mode of travel was his faithful horse "Doll" although in later years he purchased a light spring wagon (still preserved).

It was in 1839 after twenty years of a very active ministry that John Seybert was unanimously elected at a conference in Mosser's Church, Centre County, as the first Bishop to succeed the founder of the denomination who was Jacob Albright. He continued his strenuous travelling until death which occurred suddenly at Bellevue, Ohio on January 4, 1860. In his career of 39 years in the ministry, he travelled by horse 175,000 miles, preached 9,850 times, made 46,000 pastoral calls and held about 8,000 prayer meetings.

The tools which he used in his cooperage at Manheim, his saddle bags, his daily journals, even the wagon which took him from Manheim to the middle west on his annual journeys toward the end of his life are preserved in the Museum of the Evangelical Seminary at Naperville, Illinois.

The house in which John Seybert was born stands today a short distance north of the old Sporting Hill School.

THE CHURCHES OF MANHEIM

From the very foundation of the town, the Christian Church has been a vital part of the community. Records still in existence give us the information that in the very beginning a log house was built and set aside on North Charlotte Street for the very use of the four groups of believers then prevalent in northern Lancaster County—the German Baptists, Mennonites, Reformeds and Lutherans. Each group, according to the deed was to have the use of the house every fourth Sunday. Nothing is known concerning services in this first house of worship in Manheim; but it is of interest that this same log building served the community in later years as a schoolhouse, as a fire house and as a meeting place for borough council.

When the founder of the town built his house on the square he provided a chapel on the second floor which contained a pipe organ among its appointments. Apparently Stiegel himself played this at times and was a musician of no mean ability as he was called to direct the choir of Trinity Lutheran

Church in Lancaster when the present building of that congregation was dedicated in 1766. Also, one of the treasured bits of Stiegel lore has been the tradition that Stiegel preached to his workmen and their families in his private chapel when no minister was available. It is a certainty that a number of famous early preachers of Pennsylvania did expound the Word in the Stiegel chapel. Among them were Caspar Stoever who was the earliest Lutheran preacher to organize congregations in the area, Dr. Carolus Wrangel, the learned Swedish divine of Glorei Dei Church in Philadelphia and Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg celebrated as the patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America.

With these few paragraphs as a prelude we introduce you to the ten Christian congregations in Manheim Borough. In every case, these histories have been abbreviated, our only intention being to give the reader a broad view of the noble work done by laity and clergy through two hundred years.

ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

Six years before the Declaration of Independence was signed, the first German Reformed Church building was erected in Manheim. The year was 1769 and that early church was a log house, and built upon the same lot occupied by the church of today and purchased for five shillings (about \$1.20). The congregation at that time was one of twenty-one served by Rev. John Conrad Bucher, who is credited as being the first pastor. Much of his work was never recorded—or if recorded is now lost—since he travelled from parish to parish constantly, preaching every day of the week as well as on Sunday.

After the Battle of Brandywine in 1777, the log church was used as a military hospital and here Continental soldiers were brought to be attended by physicians who were famous in the annals of American medicine. Not until 1834 was the simple log church plastered on the inside, as it “was utterly impossible to be comfortable during Divine worship in cold weather.”

In cooperation with the Lutheran congregation a Union Sunday School was organized in 1839 which continued until 1867 when separate Sunday Schools were organized. A forward step was taken in 1850 when plans for a new church building were made; and on August 8, 1852, the cornerstone of the present church building was laid. Structurally the front and most of the north and south sides of the building remain unchanged. The exercises incident to the laying of the cornerstone were held in an orchard north of the alley by the side of the church. Dr. Henry Harbaugh, great preacher and writer of German poetry spoke on the occasion. An extension to the west of the building was made in 1886. It included the pulpit recess or chancel which remains unchanged from that time.

Saint Paul's Church has been vitally concerned in Christian Missions for many years which interest had its beginning in 1887 when the first missionary society was formed with Howard Gingrich as president.



Present Building of Saint Paul's United Church of Christ



REV. NORMAN B. BUCHER

Pastor of St. Paul's United Church of Christ

Church singing in the early days was of course accapella. Until a melodeon in some forgotten year was procured, which was followed by the first organ in 1865, that in turn superceded by a pipe organ made possible through the Carnegie Foundation, and that displaced in time by a fine 2000 pipe organ.

Our most recent history began with the coming of Rev. H. M. Leidy in 1927. During his ministry much was accomplished materially and spiritually. The Junior Primary Sunday School addition in 1930 provided much needed space. New stained glass windows replaced the older memorial windows.

In 1951 after a 24 year pastorate the Rev. Mr. Leidy retired from the active ministry, at which time the title of Pastor Emeritus was conferred upon him by the congregation. He was succeeded by Rev. R. H. Paine of Bethlehem.

In 1956, a great advance was made by St. Paul's Church when an educational building was built on the property acquired in 1949.

We should like to name some of the leaders who built up the Church and kept it on an even keel through times of war and peace. They bore the burdens of their generation. We build upon their foundations. The year 1962 marks the 110th anniversary of the erection of the present building and the 193rd anniversary of the founding of the congregation. In retrospect we exclaim "What hath God wrought".

In the one hundred and ninety three years of the congregational life, of Saint Paul's, now a unit of the United Church of Christ, we have had twenty eight pastors. The first shepherd of the flock in 1769 was Rev. John Conrad Bucher. The present pastor who began his work here in 1960 is Rev. Norman B. Bucher.

ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

This congregation is intimately associated with Henry W. Stiegel, founder of the town of Manheim. It had its beginning on one of the visits of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg to Mr. Stiegel on which occasion he preached in his private chapel. This extract from Muhlenberg's journal gives the facts concerning the visit.

"September 18, 1769 a fair number of German people had assembled and I preached to them in the chapel on Ezekiel 34:11, 12. The people seemed to be very eager for the word. Moreover the whole house was peaceful because the proprietor was present. After the service the male members united to form a little congregation. Wrote down their names, elected two of their number as deacons and petitioned for occasional ministrations from Lancaster. An inhabitant of the village, a native of the district around Leipzig and a born musician, played the organ."



Zion Evangelial Lutheran Church



REV. RAYMOND FOELLNER
Pastor of Zion Lutheran Church

Thus was begun the German Lutheran congregation of Manheim which continued to meet in the chapel of the Stiegel home until the first church building was erected in 1772. In the fall of 1770 the Rev. Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg, son Henry Melchior M. came to Manheim as the first pastor, at the same time serving congregations at White Oak, Brickerville and Schaefferstown. He continued as the leader of the Manheim congregation until December 1773 when he departed for New York City, there to be pastor of Christ Church. Eventually F. A. C. Muhlenberg entered public life and served the new nation of the United States as Speaker of the first and third Congresses.

When Manheim was begun in 1762, Mr. Stiegel wrote this memo concerning a lot on the s. e. corner of High and Wolf Street: "Lot 220 Church Lot no price." In 1772 Mr. Stiegel and his wife Elizabeth deeded this same piece of ground to their fellow Lutherans for five shillings and "in the month of June yearly forever hereafter the Rent of One Red Rose if the same shall be lawfully demanded". Altogether forgotten for 120 years was this unique stipulation in the deed from the Stiegels, until in 1892 Dr. J. H. Seiling a member of the congregation, as well as a local historian came upon the 'red rose' clause in the course of his research. Being of an imaginative disposition, he conceived and suggested an actual annual payment of one red rose to a descendant of Henry William Stiegel if such could be found, the same to be part of a service to be called "The Feast of Roses". The first such service was held on Sunday June 4, 1892 when John C. Stiegel of Harrisonburg Virginia, a great great grandson of the founder received from the hands of Rev. John Hershey Menges, pastor, the payment of one red rose. After many years, the service now known as The Festival of the Red Rose is still celebrated on the second Sunday of June and even now attracts hundreds of interested Americans to witness the unique payment of 'one red rose' to a descendant of Henry William Stiegel, churchman, glassmaker, ironmaster and founder of a town.

The first church house of the Manheim Lutheran congregation—now known as Zion Evangelical—was built of logs, weather boarded, with galleries on three sides, a bricked floor and a candlestick pulpit with sounding board. This building served until 1857 when a brick structure with a gallery on one end was erected on the same site occupied by the first church. In 1891 when the growth of the congregation demanded a larger church building, it was found that an edifice of the proper size could not be built on the original site without disturbing the graves of honored dead. Therefore the third and present church was placed on the eastern end of the church lot, at the s. w. corner of High and Hazel Streets. This building with but one addition served Zion congregation very acceptably for many years until an increasing enrollment in the Sunday School suggested the need of an Educational Building. Fortunately, some years previously a Manheim citizen, John K. Miller by name, had donated a lot on Hazel Street adjoining the church property; and on this piece of ground together with another parcel obtained by purchase, Zion Church was enabled to build an educational building which was dedicated on November 29, 1959.

In the one hundred and ninety two years of the life of this congregation, twenty two pastors have ministered to the spiritual needs of its people. The present pastor is the Reverend Raymond Foellner who came to Manheim in 1952. Five former members of the congregation are at present engaged in full time Christian service: Miss Joy McClune, Rev. Richard Geib, Rev. James Singer, Rev. Rodger Singer, and Ronald Shonk.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The Evangelical Association which in time became the Evangelical Church had its beginning in the preaching activities of Jacob Albright who was a farmer and a maker of bricks and tiles in Ephrata Township. Sometime in the year 1805 Albright came to Manheim, and after finding lodging in one of the homes of the community, he told the story of his conversion, and in so doing converted another person in an experience similar to his own. That conversion marked the beginning of Trinity Church. Other travelling ministers followed Albright and preached in private homes. One of those homes was the Daniel Fasig home on South Charlotte Street (No. 32).



Trinity Evangelical Congregational Church

The "town clock" on the tower was placed there when the church was built in 1883, and made possible by the contributions of citizens.



REV. THOMAS E. TURNBULL
Pastor of Trinity E.C. Church

It was at one such preaching service when W. Betz spoke that a young man by the name of John Seybert came to a knowledge of his need of salvation. This young man became almost at once a leader of "Albright's Class" both in Manheim and in Mount Joy. In 1820 there were a sufficient number of members in the Manheim Class to consider building a church; and in 1826 under Seybert's leadership, their first church building was built on the s. w. corner of Gramby and Charlotte Streets. (See Biography of John Seybert in this book)

There is a lengthy list of travelling preachers who served the young congregation from 1812 until 1882. The congregation continued to grow through the years and in 1883 decision was made to re-locate. A site was secured on the corner of Market Square and N. Charlotte Street, where on July 29, 1883, the cornerstone of the Bishop Seybert Memorial Church was laid. In the cornerstone, with other items was placed a copy of the book "Bishop Seybert's Life and Works." The dedication of the building occurred on November 9, 1884; and quite interesting is the fact that the railroads provided special excursion rates for persons from all parts of the Conference territory who desired to attend.

Twenty eight ministers have served to the year 1962 in the present church since its dedication in 1884. During the history of the congregation eight members have been licensed to preach the Gospel.

In 1909 the church was beautified with combination gas and electric chandeliers, carpeting, new pulpit furniture, leaded glass windows and other refinements. In 1911, a pipe organ was installed at a cost of \$2000 of which amount Mr. Andrew Carnegie provided \$925. On the day that the organ was dedicated Dr. Urban Hershey, eminent musician and a native of Manheim presented a recital. This organ, rebuilt in 1927, gave excellent service until this year of 1962 when it will be replaced by a modern Mohler organ.

In 1944 the congregation agreed to provide missionary support for Dr. Carl Becker and in 1946 the support of another missionary, Rev. John Kuhn, was undertaken. Both Dr. Becker and Rev. Mr. Kuhn were born and raised in Manheim.

Hardly a year has passed without some renovations or additions to the church, the last major repairs having been made in 1947. With forward looking men and women in the administrative positions, and with hearty co-operation on the part of the people, the congregation has maintained a beautiful and adequate church in which to worship God according to the Evangelical tradition and to conduct a modern program of Christian education.

The Reverend Thomas E. Turnbull is presently the pastor of the Trinity Evangelical Congregational Church, the name which was made official in 1923. Rev. Turnbull is considered as the one hundred and sixty first minister to serve Trinity Church.

SAINT PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Episcopal Church in Manheim traces its American Episcopal origin to the Jamestown colony in Virginia, where in 1607 the English Episcopal or Anglican Church accompanied the first permanent settlement of colonists on American soil. With this historic fact in mind, it may be said that the Episcopal Church in Manheim is the only church in Manheim which has an American heritage that goes beyond the pilgrims and puritans of 1620. This makes the communion of the Episcopal Church, which is continued by Saint Paul's Church, Manheim, over 355 years old on American soil.

Saint Paul's congregation, like that of Hope Episcopal Church, has an historic relationship to the old iron-masters' families of Mt. Hope, Cornwall, Lebanon and Lancaster because of her early dependence upon travelling clergymen who moved between Lancaster and Lebanon in order to develop Episcopal Churches along the way. Mrs. Harriet A. Buckley Grubb, of Mount Hope, was instrumental in calling The Rev. Daniel Washburn to preach Episcopal sermons at Manheim and to direct the building of a church at Mt. Hope. In 1850 two services were held in Manheim, at which time Charles A. Dunlap, the son of John M. Dunlap, M.D. was baptized. In 1867, upon the arrival as a Manheim resident Mr. J. Brinton White, the great grandson of the Rt. Rev. William White, D.D., first Bishop in Pennsylvania, the Church began a new period of growth. In 1869 the parish was organized and in May, 1870 the present building was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens. First Rector of the Church was The Rev. W. S. Heaton.



Saint Paul's Episcopal Church



REV. STANLEY F. IMBODEN

Vicar of St. Paul's Episcopal Church

On July 19th, 1962, the Rt. Rev. John Thomas Heistand, Bishop of Harrisburg, dedicated a new parish house and Church School building which now stand at the Episcopal scene at the corner of Ferdinand and Charlotte Streets.

The Episcopal Church preserves the ancient creeds and sacraments which were known to the Christian Church in the first few centuries of her life. The Episcopal Church stands firmly on this quadrilateral summary of belief: 1. We depend on the Holy Bible as our rule of faith and practice. 2. We preserve and declare our faith through the ancient Apostles, and Nicene Creeds. 3. We uphold the two great Sacraments set forth in the life of Our Lord; Holy Baptism and Holy Communion. 4. We unite the Church through the early New Testament Orders of Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

Throughout the history of the Episcopal Church in Manheim liturgical worship, warm Christian fellowship and community service have all been a part of the Christian life of this congregation.

Our Bicentennial declaration is "Christ, the founder of man's salvation! Christ, the measure of man's progress!"

Episcopal Services—9:45 a.m. Every Sunday

Nursery—11:00 a.m. Every Sunday

Morning Prayer Service—2nd & 4th Sundays 11:00 a.m.

Holy Communion Service—1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays at 11:00 a.m.

Holy Communion on Holy Days when announced

Episcopal Young Churchmen—1st and 3rd Sundays at 7 p.m.

Healing Services—When announced

SALEM EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

The Evangelical United Brethren Church is an American born denomination. Its beginnings go back into the middle of the 18th century. We can think of its inception as occurring on Pentecost Sunday, 1767. However, it was not formally organized until 1800. It grew out of an evangelistic emphasis within the already established churches. It was not schismatic in nature. Instead, it was a natural outgrowth of circumstances and events.

Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church, Manheim, Pennsylvania, can trace its beginnings to about the turn of the 18th century. In 1799, two itinerary preachers, George A. Geeting Sr., and Christian Newcomer, held an afternoon and

an evening meeting in the St. Paul's (Reformed) United Church of Christ. According to the historians Mr. Newcomer preached in private homes of the community on several other occasions. It was after these meetings that a number of people expressed a desire to organize a class (congregation). Thus the church was begun.

The first church building was constructed of stone and was located at 112-114 North Main Street where Mr. & Mrs. John F. Miller now live. In 1868 that building was replaced by a brick one. The congregation had some financial difficulty in this venture and was ultimately unable to meet the obligation on it. This building was later used as a Town Hall.

In 1883 the same congregation built a frame church at 106-108 North Main Street, only a short distance south of



REV. CHARLES E. PARMER JR.
Pastor of Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church



**SALEM EVANGELICAL
UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH**



REV. WILLIAM A. MILLER
Assistant Pastor Salem E. U. B. Congregation

the first location. Mr. Katie Bradley now lives at 106, and Mr. and Mrs. Donald Moseman and family at 108.

In 1910 the present church building was constructed. The congregation then numbered between 150-175 members.

From 1942-1953, funds were raised to provide more adequate Christian Education facilities for our rapidly growing Sunday Church School. A new Christian Education unit of the Church was completed by early summer of the following year. On Sunday, June 29, 1952, this unit was dedicated.

Since moving to the present location Salem Church has had a steady growth in every phase of its work. By 1943 its membership had reached 560; by 1953 this figure had increased to 824; and today it is 1050. The Church's Christian Education, missions, evangelism and stewardship programs are among the finest in the denomination.

Salem Church has produced men and women for the ministry and missionary causes. The following persons have gone out from this congregation to serve Christ and his Church; D. E. Young, C. Y. Ulrich, C. Willard Fetter, O. K. Buch, C. L. Cassel (Lay Minister), Paul Rambler, Glen R. Goss, H. Rodney Stoner, Richard L. Cassel, Marilyn Smart, and Kathryn Lehman.

This is a growing church in a great community. May she ever live for the glory of God and the proclamation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The Reverend Charles E. Parmer Jr., is presently serving as pastor of this thriving congregation.



MANHEIM CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN



REV. GRAYBILL HERSHEY
Elder in charge of the Manheim Brethren Church

MANHEIM CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

The White Oak District of the Brethren Church, of which district, the Manheim congregation has always been a part was cut off from the Conestoga District before 1800. Members of the Brethren Church in the early years of Manheim's history had the privilege of worship in the log church house on North Charlotte Street and likely took advantage of the offer as one Henry Giebel representing the Dunkards (Brethren) affixed his name to the original deed. However, there was no separate church house of the Brethren in Manheim until 1893. In that year the denomination built a commodious building on East High Street which sufficed until 1949.

In 1949 the White Oak congregation decided to replace the Manheim High Street Church with a new church facing on Linden Street. Building operations for this building began in March of 1949 and on November 20, 1949, it was dedicated. This structure is 60 feet by 100 feet and has a seating capacity of about eight hundred. The membership of the Manheim church is five hundred and seventy (570).

Rev. Graybill Hershey, Manheim R.D. 3 is the Elder in Charge, with the following Associate Ministers: Milton Hershey, Jere Cassel, Ollie Hevener, Rufus Fahnestock. The Sunday service schedule is: Sunday School at 8:30, Worship at 10:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

We welcome all who can to worship with us.

THE MANHEIM MENNONITE CHURCH

In this area the first settlement of Mennonites was north of Manheim in the year 1754. They, however, did not build a house of worship in the borough of Manheim until 1896. By that time a sufficient number of adherents to this faith had moved from the rural area into town, making necessary a place of worship.

The young congregation at first was served by Mennonite ministers of the surrounding churches. But on February 28, 1907 Aaron H. Wenger, local furniture dealer and undertaker, was ordained to serve as the first minister of the congregation. Twenty years later, because of advancing age Mr. Wenger asked for an assistant pastor. In response to this request, Mr. Samuel S. Lehman was called and ordained to the ministry on August 16, 1927.

Mr. Lehman did not serve alone as pastor very long until he called for an assistant, so on August 2, 1939, a young man, B. Charles Hostetter of Manheim, was called and ordained. Under Mr. Hostetter's influence various youth activities were organized. In the year 1944 the young pastor asked for a leave of absence to finish his education and never returned to the work in Manheim. He is presently pastor of the Mennonite Hour Broadcast, released over many stations in the United States, Canada and foreign countries.

As a result of the departure of Mr. Hostetter the congregation again found themselves in need of an active pastor, as by this time the senior, Mr. Samuel Lehman was not physically able to carry the work alone. This time, Mr. Ira B. Huber was called and ordained as assistant to Mr. Lehman, and served until late in 1958.

Once again the congregation needed a pastor and on December 13, 1959 Mr. Jesse Neuenschwander of Kidron, Ohio was called and is presently serving as pastor.

The deacons to serve the congregation were as follows: Henry Heagy, ordained September 1914; David Harnly, Sr., ordained 1941; and Lester Harnly, ordained 1959.

The Sunday School was organized soon after the completion of the church house. The first superintendent was Mr. John Reist. The present officers are: superintendent, Earl Meck; assistant superintendent, David Harnly, Jr.; secretary, Roy



THE MANHEIM MENNONITE CHURCH

Ulrich; treasurer, Roy Keener; choristers, Harry Buckwalter, Stanley Kreider; librarians, Mrs. Helen Buckwalter, Miss Janet Zimmerman.

In 1910 a ladies' sewing circle was organized. These women meet monthly in the church sewing room to mend old garments and make new ones which are sent wherever there is need. The first president of the sewing circle was Sarah Hostetter. Miss Fannie Snively is currently the president.

The original meeting house, now enlarged, still acceptably serves the congregation. In 1931 the horse shedding was torn down and the good lumber used in building out an addition to the south.

Miss Mildred Heistand, a missionary in Ethiopia, is a member of this congregation and is supported by her home Sunday School.

In 1960 there was organized a Mennonite Youth Fellowship. They engage in various church and social activities, and last summer they had a "Lord's Acre" in which they planted sweet corn, a project which made possible contributions to the mission program of the church. Miss Susan Wenger is president of this organization.



BRETHREN IN CHRIST CHURCH

HISTORY OF THE MANHEIM BRETHREN IN CHRIST CHURCH

At the close of the eighteenth century, there were approximately six members of the Brethren in Christ denomination in the borough of Manheim; but more and more, elderly members moved to the town, upon retiring from the farm.

In 1909 the church council decided to build a meeting house in Manheim, and a building committee was named, of which Benjamin Peters was chairman. The site on North Grant Street was selected and the land purchased from John Shreiner. Building operations started in 1910 with John Keener as carpenter. Much of the labor was donated. On May 22, 1910, the building was dedicated, having a capacity of 350, at a total cost of \$3,500.00.

It may be of interest to know that in 1910, when the church was erected, a large shed was built for the convenience of the horses in cold and rainy weather.

In 1917 the Sunday School was started with Jacob T. Ginder as first superintendent.

In 1937 the council decided to add a 20' x 40' extension to the east end of the church. This provided four additional Sunday School rooms, at a cost of \$15,000.00, including new pews. Jacob W. Nauman, contractor. Also a Public Address System was installed.

Henry Peters was the first janitor, who served in this capacity for fifty years. He was succeeded by the present janitor, Lloyd Knight.

Mr. Henry Peters was appointed in 1925 as the first usher of the congregation.

Those who served as ministers of the congregation were H. B. Hoffer, Allen B. Brubaker, Jacob T. Ginder, Monroe S. Dourte, Henry A. Ginder and Allon B. Dourte, who is pastor at the present time, assisted by Victor Nichols.

Those who served as deacons of the congregation were Daniel Wolgemuth, Irvin Wolgemuth, John Wolfe, and Henry Wenger. Melvin Boose and Lloyd Knight are serving at the present time.

The present church board of the congregation consists of the pastor, two deacons, the Sunday School Superintendent and two laymen.



REV. ALLON B. DOURTE
Pastor of the Manheim Brethren in Christ Church

The following is the creed of the Brethren in Christ denomination:

"I believe in God, the Father, the Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Savior and Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried; He descended into hell, the third day rose again from the dead, ascended into heaven, and is seated at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from whence He shall come to judge the living and the dead.

"I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy Christian church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the sanctification of believers, the resurrection of the body, and the everlasting life." Amen.



MANHEIM PENTECOSTAL CHURCH



REV. HOWARD E. PFOUTZ
Pastor of the First Pentecostal Church

THE FIRST PENTECOSTAL CHURCH

Manheim's youngest congregation had its beginning when members of the denomination living in Manheim met regularly in the Union Hall for worship and Bible study. In March 1960 the group purchased from the local American Legion Post the building on Colebrook Street which was converted for church purposes and now serves in a very acceptable manner the needs of this congregation. It has been chartered since January 1961.

Rev. Howard E. Pfoutz was the founder of the First Pentecostal Church of Manheim, as well as its first pastor. He continues in active charge of the congregation.

OUR NEIGHBOR CHURCHES IN PENN AND RAPHO TOWNSHIPS

Since Manheim Borough is now part of a school system that embraces the townships of Penn and Rapho, the town of Manheim is more than ever the center of a large community that includes the two townships as well as the borough itself. For this very reason, it would be logical to include in this book a history of the churches which are beyond the borough limits but which nevertheless are part of the community. Space however forbids such an extensive history. We do list here the nineteen separate Christian congregations of Penn and Rapho Township, which in a number of cases have been vitally associated with congregations in the town.

Mastersonville Brethren in Christ — Rev. Arthur Brubaker, Minister

Hope Episcopal Church — Rev. Stanley Franklin Imboden, Rector

Ruhl's Evangelical United Brethren Church — Rev. Harry M. Tobias, Pastor

Chiques Church of the Brethren — Rev. Robert A. Hess, Moderator

Fairview Church of the Brethren—Rev. Allen B. Hollinger, Moderator

Graybill's Church of the Brethren — Graybill Hershey, Elder in charge

Kreider's Church of the Brethren — Graybill Hershey, Elder in charge

Longenecker's Church of the Brethren — Graybill Hershey, Elder in charge

White Oak Church of the Brethren — Graybill Hershey, Elder in charge

Saint Paul's Lutheran, Penryn — Rev. Robert C. Davis, Pastor

Erb's Mennonite Church — Rev. Henry Shreiner, Rev. Joseph Boll, Ministers

Erisman's Mennonite Church — Rev. Howard Witmer, Rev. Martin Metzler — Ministers

Gantz's Mennonite Church — Rev. Ellis Leaman, Minister

Hernley's Mennonite Church — Rev. Clyde Metzler, Rev. Paul Witmer, Ministers

Kauffman's Mennonite Church — Rev. Clarence Stauffer

Chiques Methodist Church — Rev. Menno Good, Pastor

Jerusalem United Church of Christ, Penryn — Rev. Albert J. Brinker, Pastor

Mount Hope United Christians Church — Rev. Jay C. Booser, Minister

Sporting Hill United Zion Church — Rev. Francis Kready, Minister

ST. RICHARD R. C. CHURCH
Corner North Oak and East Gramby Streets
Manheim, Pa.

Rev. Francis X. Butler, Pastor

Rev. William Sullivan, Assistant

Sunday Mass: 10 a.m.

Holy Day Mass: 7:30 p.m.

Confessions: ½ hour before Mass.

Sunday School for Grade Children: After Sunday Mass.

Religious Instruction for High School Students: 6:30 p.m.

Wednesday.

The Solemn Blessing of Saint Richard Church on Sunday, November 3, 1957, by His Excellency George L. Leech, Bishop of Harrisburg, climaxed a series of events that began in 1949 when eight children assembled in a private home for religious instructions under the supervision of Father Laurence Gustin, then pastor of St. Peter's Church, Elizabethtown, Pa. This small group represented the first organized Catholic activity in the Borough of Manheim since its founding in 1762.

It was not until four years later when the Catholics of Manheim had become sufficiently organized, that Father Cletus Hauck, celebrated the first Mass on Sunday, November 22, 1953. The Mass was offered in the Union Hall, Grant and Ferdinand Streets and was attended by 125 parishoners and their guests. Sunday and Holy Day Services were held in the Union Hall the next four years.

The growth of the Catholic Mission in Manheim continued to be punctuated by outstanding events when in 1954, Mr. H. M. Witmyer, a prominent Non-Catholic resident of Manheim, generously donated the valuable land on which the present church is erected.

The intervening years since 1949 witnessed the formation of the Catholic Men's Club and the Catholic Women's Club. Each of these organizations have made significant contributions to the formation of the Catholic Church in Manheim.

On December 2, 1956, following a vigorous building fund-raising campaign, Monsignor Charles Tighe, representing His Excellency Bishop Leech, turned the first spadeful of earth officially starting the construction of St. Richard Church.



SAINT RICHARD'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

During its construction, the church was a point of interest among local residents. On Sunday, October 27, 1957, the public was invited to visit the church during an "Open House" program. The invitation was readily accepted and a steady flow of visitors passed through the church and social hall admiring the modern architecture and innovations incorporated in the design of the building and furnishings.

St. Richard Church, which is a mission of St. Peter's Church in Elizabethtown, has continued its growth and today has in excess of 275 parishoners.

We wish to extend our best wishes to the residents of Manheim on this Bicentennial Anniversary and we are happy and proud that we have been part of the modern history of this historic community.



FATHER FRANCIS X. BUTLER
Pastor of Saint Richard's R.C. Church



FATHER WILLIAM SULLIVAN
Asst. Pastor of Saint Richard's R.C. Church



ONE RED ROSE IN THE MONTH OF JUNE

This was the scene in Zion Lutheran Church on June 14, 1953 as Boyd Lee Spahr, Esq., President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania pays the annual rent of "one red rose" to Mrs. Gilbert Dannehower, lineal descendant of Henry William Stiegel. On the table is the rose vase presented by the Steuben Glass Company as a tribute to the exquisite glass of

Stiegel. The receipt book in which all rose payments since 1892 are recorded lies on the table.

The Festival of the Red Rose, when the rose payment will again be made, will bring to a close on June 10, '62 Mannheim's Bicentennial Celebration.

THESE MEN KEPT ALIVE OUR MUSICAL TRADITION

Manheim has always been a musical town, even though very little data concerning the town's interest in music has ever been assembled. In this present century, the musical life of the community centered around a number of individuals whose careers will be briefly considered in the following paragraphs.

PROF. WILLIAM D. KEENY—Shortly after 1890 Professor Keeny came from his native county of York to teach a rural school in the vicinity of Brickerville. In 1892 he married Miss Emma Reist of Manheim and here he lived until his sudden death in 1912. Prof. Keeny was well known throughout a large area of Lancaster County for his singing schools as they were called in those years, and for his annual concerts which crowned the efforts of the various choral groups which he trained. In 1898 he was elected as the first instructor of music in the Manheim Public Schools; and under his direction the choral music in our High School reached a degree of excellence unexcelled by any other school. In fact, Manheim was the first Lancaster County borough to put into its school curriculum the study of music as a separate branch. In subsequent years Prof. Keeny's ability as a public school music instructor took him to Mount Joy, Elizabethtown and Middletown as supervisor of music in those towns. Also he was called on each year to direct the singing at the County Teacher's Institute in Lancaster. Locally, Zion Lutheran Church knew him as director of its choir. Nor did his interest in music end with teaching. He wanted to see more music in the homes and so was led to sell organs and pianos, first from a catalogue as he went from farm to farm, and house to house; then from his music store which he opened in a building on South Main Street (approximately where the post office driveway is situated), later moving to a room in the Summy building (the space is now taken up by the Acme Market). Prof. Keeny in his position as music supervisor in the Manheim High School established a tradition of excellence both in selection of music and in style of rendition that is the heritage of a long line of music supervisors since his day.

DOCTOR URBAN H. HERSHEY—Born in 1876, Urban Hershey studied piano first under the instruction of his mother when he was but seven years old. At the age of sixteen he was playing the old reed organ in his home church, Salem United Brethren Church in Manheim. In 1893 he was graduated from Manheim High School and then continued his studies at Lebanon Valley College where he majored in the study of organ, piano, voice and composition. In 1905 he married Nettie W. Herr of Annville, and the couple settled in Manheim. But even before this he had begun his career in Manheim when about 1899 he became the organist of Zion Lutheran Church. Urban Hershey, talented as a violinist and as a pianist, opened in 1900 his first studio for these instruments in his mother's home (6 & 8 S. Charlotte Street). Continuing his own training he supplemented his earlier education with post graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania which conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Music which was followed by the degree of Doctor of Music from Lebanon Valley College.

In 1905 Doctor Hershey was offered the dual position of organist and choirmaster in Saint Paul's Lutheran Church in York; in which work he continued for forty-seven years, until his death in 1952 at the age of seventy-six. Even though his major work in music was in York after 1905, his abiding interest in Manheim and its schools brought him back to town frequently. He continued to teach here for at least seven years and in 1905 directed in the Manheim Opera House a chorus of fifty voices in a memorable rendition of the cantata "Saul." In 1915 he consented to be supervisor of music in our schools and continued through 1919. In this period he

composed the music of the Manheim High School song, the words having been written by Cora M. Kapp, Manheim High School, Class of 1895. Through the years (1909-1919) he composed music for annual Christmas programs, and for most of this music Mrs. Annie Kready, Manheim High School, Class of 1899 supplied the words. Miss Anna Balmer Myers, M.H.S. Class 1900 also collaborated with Dr. Hershey for one such program. For several years, Dr. Hershey was editor of publications of the York Music Company at which time he composed songs and anthems as well as selections for piano, voice, violin and cello.

The following tribute to Dr. Hershey appeared in the printed program of a memorial service in York dedicated to him.

"Because of his training of church choirs, his musical instruction of youth and his teaching of large and small groups of vocalists, he has instilled the love of good music into a considerable part of musical York. During his 47 years in York, the community advanced in a cultural way because of him, and in his passing York has lost a musical scholar and a gentleman."

MORGAN T. WILLIAMS—A native of Wales, Mr. Williams came to this country in 1896, settling in Philadelphia where he became tenor soloist in the Park Avenue M.E. Church. He also joined the Mendelssohn Club, Philadelphia's leading singing organization of the period. In this club he became acquainted with another member, Mr. Charles Bond, who happened also to be an industrialist. This friendship directly led to Mr. Williams coming to Manheim in 1905 as manager of the Bond Foundry and Machine Company. From the time of his arrival in Manheim, Mr. Williams participated in many community musical activities, organizing and directing choruses for special occasions whenever called on. The Manheim Choral Society was one of his accomplishments; and in 1908 this group presented on three different nights Stainer's great cantata "The Crucifixion," closing the program each night with "The Hallelujah Chorus" by Handel. Mr. Williams was affiliated with Saint Paul's Reformed Church where he directed the choir for twenty years.

WILLIAM E. LONGBACH—Manheim had two bands in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, by name "The Citizens Band" and "The Liberty Band" but by 1900 both groups had disbanded. About this time Will Longbach came from Millerstown to Manheim to begin work in the Musser Shirt factory. In Millerstown he had been a member of Reiff's Cornet Band and having a desire to continue his musical inclinations and seeing Manheim's need of a band, he became the ringleader of a group of local musicians who organized the Germania Band in 1903. Mr. Longbach well remembers that the first meetings of this group were held in Harry Aston's chicken house (he was in the poultry business). Other members besides Aston were John Shreiner, Frank Frey and Will Loercher. Naturally, Will Longbach was elected as leader of the Germania Band which was given permission by Borough Council to meet for rehearsal in the Council Chamber in the Public Building on North Main Street. When the new fire house and council chamber was erected on East High Street, the band continued to pay rent for their room in the old building to Howard Rollman who had purchased it. Amazing and quite interesting are these two facts concerning the band. First, from 1904 until the Germania Band ceased as a musical organization, about 1942, they met for rehearsals in that one room on North Main Street. Secondly, this crack band of local musicians had only one leader through all of its history. It would really be thrilling to once more hear the old Germania Band, Bill Longbach with his clarinet leading, play that old favorite "Poet and Peasant Overture."

EZRA ZARTMAN—As a country boy in Brickerville, Ezra Zartman early in life developed a love for music and somehow he contrived to learn to play the violin, the alto horn and the bass viol. He came to Manheim as a young man and soon was leader of the Sunday School Orchestra of Zion Lutheran Church, a member of the Germania Band and violinist in the town orchestra. His enthusiasm for band and orchestral music led him to urge many a young man to study the violin or some band instrument; and the time came when he could no longer refrain from organizing a boy's band. He called it Zartman's Juvenile Band, the first effort of its kind in Manheim and a forerunner of the first School Band. In the photograph of Zartman's Juvenile Band which accompanies this article may be seen members who are today prominent in the civil life of Manheim.

JOHN ENCK—In 1938 and 1939 John Enck was employed by the Manheim School Board to organize and direct a school band. First engaged on a part time basis, he was hired as a full time instructor in 1941. He deserves credit for creating interest among the youngsters of town to study band instruments and he deserves credit too for putting interest into the parents of those same youngsters, even to the point of forming The Band Parents organization. Success in anything depends largely on a good start; and it seems that Mr. Enck gave Manheim a good school band from the beginning. Leaving Manheim for several years of army life, he returned from February 1946 to May 1949, to again take up his work with the young musicians in our schools. His pioneering local work has been ably carried on by these successors: Virginia Darnell, Leo Cronck, Roger Gerhard, Joseph Fauber, Luke Hains and Harold Kern.



Zartman's Juvenile Band organized and directed by Ezra Zartman who stands at far left of photograph. This band antedated the first Manheim High School Band.

Certain members of this band are now men who are very active in civic affairs

THE DECLINE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

From The Civil War period until shortly after turning into the twentieth century, train service offered the only way to get anywhere from Manheim apart from walking or by horse and carriage. Three times a day one could board a train to go east or west or north; and the Manheim Railroad Station was a throbbing spot three times a day. Then, in 1901 a new type of transportation was introduced to Manheim. It was the trolley car; and on December 14, 1901 the Conestoga Traction Company began service to and from Lancaster. Offering a schedule of service to Lancaster every hour from six in the morning until midnight, this new way to get to the county seat proved popular at once; and continued to be pleasant and convenient until the ever increasing use of automobiles forced the abandonment of trolley lines and the tearing up of all tracks throughout Lancaster County. The trolley passenger service between Lancaster and Manheim, and with it the freight service (begun in 1907) was brought to a stop in 1932 at which time the Conestoga Transportation Company began bus service between the town and the city.

Here too we must record the last chapter in the story of passenger rail service to and from Manheim. However, we must first place in the record one thrilling period in our railroad history before Manheim lost its identity as a station

on the Reading railroad. It was in 1926, at a time when the Pennsylvania Railroad had curtailed express service from Lancaster to New York that the Reading, with an idea of catering to Lancaster's disgruntled businessmen, inaugurated a through express service with a parlor car from Lancaster to Jersey City, with stops at Manheim, Lititz and Ephrata. Service commenced February 23, 1926 and lasted until April 27, 1929, even though the through parlor car was dropped in November 1926.

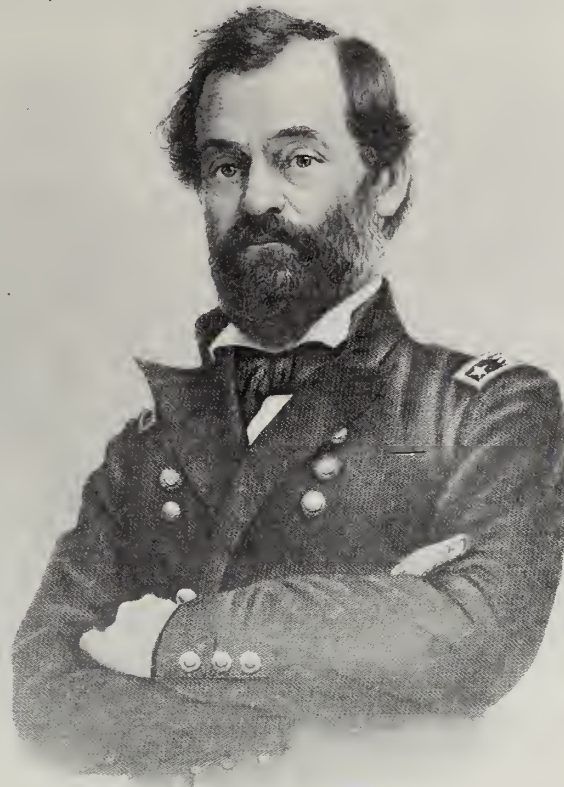
Just when the Reading Company began to curtail passenger service on the lines passing through Manheim is difficult to ascertain. We do know that by 1935, the train between Lancaster Junction and Columbia was a mixed train; it carried a combine coach on the rear of the freight train for the accommodation of passengers; and on September 9, 1936 even that coach was discontinued which meant the end of passenger service on that line. The train from Lancaster to Reading continued to be a freight train with a coach in the rear until November 5, 1950; although years before this, the travelling public had studiously avoided going to Lancaster or Reading by freight. Passenger train service between Manheim and Lebanon ended on January 23, 1929.

Thus came to an end the story of Manheim as a passenger station on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.



The last trolley car in Manheim — March 9, 1932
Photograph taken on S. Main Street

GENERAL SAMUEL PETER HEINTZELMAN



MAJOR GENERAL SAMUEL PETER HEINTZELMAN —
Born at Manheim, September 30, 1805; Died at Washington,
D.C., May 1, 1880. Portrait engraved by J. C. Buttra after a
photograph by the famous Civil War photographer, Matthew
Brady.

One of the original lot owners in the town of Manheim was Hieronymus (Jerome) Heintzelman, native of Germany and former soldier of Great Britain, having come to America as a First Lieutenant of "The Royal Americans". In the formative years of the town he built a home on South Main Street, which is known even today as the Heintzelman house. As Jerome is listed in court records as an innkeeper and a merchant, the house which he built was likely a store and a hotel. He died in 1797 and was survived by his wife Catherine Elizabeth (Wagner) who lived until 1821. Five children were born to the Heintzelmans — John, Peter, Jerome, Frederick and Elizabeth.

John Heintzelman was also an innkeeper as well as a maker of clocks, and Peter was the father of the subject of this sketch. To Peter and his wife Ann Elizabeth (Grubb) were born five children. One son, Samuel Peter was born Manheim in the South Main Street house on September 30, 1805 and was baptized by Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, pastor of

Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster. He received his early education in the limited schools of Manheim and on July 1, 1822 on the recommendation of Honorable James Buchanan (who was then a member of Congress from the district composed of Lancaster, York and Dauphin Counties) was admitted to West Point Military Academy. He was graduated from the institution in 1826 and at once was made a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry. He served at various posts in the west, among them Jefferson Barracks, Missouri and Fort Brady, Wisconsin until sent south to quell an uprising of the Cherokee and Seminole Indians. Having displayed unusual executive ability, he was promoted to the rank of Captain and transferred to the Quartermaster's Department. From 1838 to 1844 he again served at several army posts until sent to Buffalo, New York. While here, he met and married Margaret Stewart and then remained in Buffalo until transferred to Louisville, Kentucky on recruiting service.

After repeated applications to be relieved from recruiting service, he was ordered to report to General Winfield Scott at Vera Cruz, Mexico, where he organized a battalion of recruits and convalescents and began a march to Mexico City. He took part in engagements at Huamantla and at Atlaxico, after which he was brevetted Major. When peace was declared in 1848 between Mexico and the United States, Heintzelman returned to Fort Hamilton, New York. His next assignment was in California where gold had been discovered in the mill race of John Sutter (who lived his last years at Lititz and is buried there). The Indians of the area were plundering and murdering emigrants and Major Heintzelman's special task was to suppress these depredations. He remained in California, five years during which period, he made his headquarters at Fort Yuma much of the time.

On leave of absence from the army 1857-59, he temporarily took up civil life and held executive positions with several mining companies as well as the presidency of the Mutual Guarantee Life Insurance Company of New York. Returning again to army life at the beginning of the Civil War, he was appointed to assist in the defense of Washington. On May 17, 1861 he was brevetted a Brigadier General and took part in the First Battle of Manassas. In this battle he was severely wounded and after recuperating was put in charge of the defenses of Washington for a period. In March 1862 by President Lincoln's orders, reorganizing the Army of the Potomac, he was placed in command of the Third Division of that great army. Engaged in the siege of Yorktown, he was brevetted a Major General in May 1862, played a heroic part in the battles of Williamsburg, at Fair Oaks and at Gaines' Mill. During August and September he was in the Virginia campaign which culminated in the second battle of Manassas. In the following years, he served in quieter assignments; in command of the defenses of Washington, south of the Potomac, command of the Department of Washington

and the Twenty-second Army Corps, command of the Northern Department with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio and on court martial duty.

He was then sent to Texas again in command of a regiment of Infantry where he remained until made a member of the Examining Board (1867) and of the Board of Retirement (1868).

On February 22, 1869, Samuel Peter Heintzelman retired from active service and on April 29th by special act of Congress, he was placed on the retired list with the permanent rank of Major General.

On at least two occasions following the Civil War, General Heintzelman visited his home town. The first time was in 1865; and as a record of that visit, one may read in the minutes of Manheim Borough Council, this brief item "Oct. 7, 1865. An hotel bill for accommodations furnished to General Heintzelman during his recent visit to the Borough, amount \$2.50 was presented by Dr. Dunlap and ordered paid." The second and last visit was in 1878 on which occasion the general made a short address to the citizens from the steps of the house in which he was born which was then the property of Dr. Cyrus J. Snively.

General Heintzelman died at Washington, D.C. on May 1, 1880 at the age of seventy-four. Burial took place in Buffalo, New York. In the order issued by General Sherman which announced the death of Heintzelman appears this paragraph:

"Thus parts another link in that golden chain of memory which binds us to the past, and naught now remains of this noble soldier and gentleman except his example and the record of deeds which have contributed largely to the development and glory of his country in the last half century."

On December 30, 1882 when the Civil War veterans of Manheim met to institute Post No. 300 of the Grand Army of the Republic, General Heintzelman was honored by having the organization named "General Heintzelman Post."



MEMORIAL DAY RITES ABOUT 1930

The fifth person from left was Major Christian Bear, last Civil War veteran to actively participate in Manheim civic life.

MANHEIM IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

With the Japanese sneak attack December 7, 1941 on Pearl Harbor, the United States entered World War Two as a combatant. From that day until Aug. 14, 1945 when Japan capitulated, almost 1000 men and women from the area of Manheim were associated with the armed forces of the nation. Practically all of them taken out of civilian life, few of them before Pearl Harbor had the faintest idea that they would serve on every battlefield in far away corners of the world. It would require more than one book this size to tell of the parts that Manheim boys played in our nation's greatest military effort; and maybe some time the veteran's organizations will busy themselves in preparing for posterity a comprehensive history of that type.

During the almost four years that this nation was at war, the civilian population of Manheim was not idle as far as the prosecution of the war was concerned. Pennsylvania's civilian defense during the period was in the hands of the State Council of Defense, its primary function being to organize protection against possible air raids. Up on Reservoir Hill — there was then no home development known as Kenridge — Manheim men and women manned the observation post every day around the clock. Other persons served as

air raid wardens and emergency policemen. Simulated attacks by day and blackouts at night kept us all alive to the possibility of enemy attack. There were bonds to be sold and money to be collected for the USO and the Red Cross, there was work for everyone. Our industries pushed their plants to capacity that they might win the coveted "E" (for excellence) pennants. In every phase of war activity, Manheim's sons and daughters in the field and Manheim's men and women on the home front were not found lacking in conscientious effort to teach the enemy a lesson.

After the close of the war it took many months before every last uniformed person from this community was back in civilian life. Finally came that day when with a parade and a public meeting, a "Welcome Home" celebration was held.

Our local veterans of World War Two who served the colors so worthily are memorialized on the plaque erected in the grass plot by the side of the Keystone National Bank. On that plaque appear nine hundred and eighty-eight names, of which number twenty-five are preceded by a gold star. Those men died in defense of their country.



This plaque bears the names of all men and women from the community who served in the armed forces during World War Two.

HARRY GANTZ — LAST OF THE LIMEBURNERS



THE GANTZ LIMEKILNS AT MANHEIM — Built by William Gantz 104 years ago, the one to the left was discontinued in 1932, the middle one went out of blast in 1942,

while the one to the far right was operated until 1955 by Harry Gantz, a grandson of the original owner. — Lancaster Newspapers Photo.

There was a time not too many years ago when many a farm had on it a limekiln, which supplied needed lime for use on the land as well as for "whitewashing" fences and buildings. Besides, there were larger kilns operated by men who carried on the burning of limestone as an industry. The small farm kilns have all passed out of existence and only here and there along back country roads will one see the remains of such kilns.

In the northern area of Manheim, there were until recent times a series of large quarries where members of the Gantz family had taken out limestone over a long period of years for the purpose of burning. Because Harry Gantz was the last one of his family to engage in the industry and further—because he was the last actual limeburner within a wide geographical area, he has received much publicity and has even been included in a book which recites the story of our vanishing crafts and craftsmen.

The first limekiln in the Gantz tradition was built by Harry Gantz's grandfather William one hundred and two years ago;

and it was followed by the erection of two other kilns by Frederick Gantz, father of Harry. Now, all of the quarries with the exception of one have been filled with the rubbish from hundreds of Manheim homes, the historic kilns have been leveled and only an oldtimer acquainted with the neighborhood could even approximate the site of a once thriving industry. But up until seven years ago Harry Gantz, always accompanied by his faithful terrier pup Patsy, regularly burned limestone in the third and most recent of the kilns which so long were a part of the local landscape. And today, as far as is known there is no one in all of southeastern Pennsylvania who makes a business of burning limestone. Some years before he discontinued his work, Gantz had quit taking stone out of the Manheim quarries and lastly was hauling rock from two miles away.

Now seventy-five years old, Harry Gantz learned the trade from his father and knew no other kind of work. Until the time he ceased operations, he had no trouble of disposing of the hydrated lime which was the end product of his work,



and which was made by simply pouring water on the burned lump lime until it was powder-dry. It was then taken to the sieving shed and bagged.

In 1952 Harry Gantz was still carrying on the work of his trade even as members of his family had done for one hundred years, and in that year an article in the Lancaster Sunday News concerning him closed with this paragraph:

"Today lime is still standard on local farms, but the old time kilns are mostly tree-grown and tumbled, except of course the Manheim kiln manned by Harry Gantz. There red-hot stones still glow on the stack top and the slaking water is still poured on the hissing lime by the bucketful — and a lone man and his dog trudge along with a wheelbarrow of lump lime to the sieving shed".

Left—Harry Gantz, last of the limeburners with his faithful dog "Patsy".



THE COLORS OF THE
MANHEIM CENTRAL HIGH BAND

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In Manheim, as in hundreds of towns that were founded in colonial years, the establishment of the first school was concurrent with the organizing of the first church. When able Frederick Conrad Muhlenberg (later first speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives) came to Manheim in 1770 as first pastor of the Lutheran congregation, he saw to it that a school was established at the same time. For a period of forty years thereafter, this church school served the educational needs of the community. The location of the school during its entire active period is not known but for a long time it was conducted in a log building which stood on the west side of North Charlotte Street, a short distance above the square (south of present No. 22). The length of the term was variable; but for a term of six months, the schoolmaster received \$5.04 for each child.

Passing by Manheim's early school, private subscription schools next appeared, and these continued in operation until the establishment in 1833 of "the free public school system."

In 1836 Rapho Township, of which Manheim was then a part adopted the public school system, at which time two buildings were built in the town — one on the north side of the Lebanon Road and known as the Upper School, and the other on West Ferdinand Street (present No. 21) and known as the Lower School. The old log schoolhouse, at times called the German school, was again put in commission and was

known as the Central School. At this time and continuing until 1855 when Manheim became a separate school district, the schools were administered jointly by the district school board and six trustees elected from the town.

When Manheim became a distinct district the Upper School was designated as the Grammar School, the Lower School was the Secondary and the Central School housed the Primary grades. The school term was fixed at five months and the average salary of teachers was thirty dollars a month.

The next forward step in the educational life of Manheim was taken when a commodious brick school building was built on East High Street, at which time the three former school houses were discontinued. Prof. B. D. Danner with an excellent record as teacher of the Grammar School was selected as the first principal of the High Street building and he continued in the same capacity until 1876. Following him, but before the establishment of a High School, these men served as Principal: M. J. Brecht, A. B. Hambright, J. B. Stroh, D. Witmer, and W. Reiff Nauman.

In August 1884 under the advice and leadership of Prof. W. Reiff Nauman, Manheim Borough School Board voted to establish a High School; and by the spring of 1886 the first class of thirteen young people was graduated. Since that time — a period of seventy-six years — in addition to Prof. Nauman, seven men have occupied the place of supervising



MANHEIM CENTRAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

This is one of the four public school buildings in Manheim; the remaining three not being pictured in this book.

principal of our schools. They were Prof. Daniel A. Lehman (1889-91), Prof. John H. Shenck (1891-96), Prof. C. K. Binkley (1896-98), Prof. B. F. Heiges (1898-1918), Prof. D. J. Keener (1918-20), Prof. H. C. Burgard (1920-56), Dr. Henry G. Bucher (1956-present).

As the town of Manheim grew through the years, so the school building had to be made larger with annexes and additions until it was no longer in harmony with the spirit of the age. Therefore in 1914, it was demolished and in its place was erected a school building which cost \$50,000. It was thought at the time that this building would be sufficiently spacious for many years, but in the next ten years, the school enrollment increased from 375 to 490, which necessitated the erection of Manheim's first High School Building on the corner of Gramby and Hazel Streets. The dedication of this building which cost \$105,000 took place on December 3, 1926. At the same time, the High Street building was given over to housing only the elementary grades.

The High School Building for the first time in Manheim's school history provided facilities which previously had not been available and to a large extent had restricted extra-curricular activities; such as an auditorium, a gymnasium, a shop, a library, and an enlarged commercial department. Again, as in 1914, the school board thought their "space" problems were settled for many years. However, the first addition to this building was made necessary in 1936 — ten years after it was erected.

Greater changes in Manheim's educational system were still in the future. In 1950 the Manheim Central School District was formed, which comprised the Borough of Manheim and the townships of Rapho and Penn. This was the first Union district formed in Lancaster and only the ninth in Pennsylvania. To take proper care of the resultant increase in High School enrollment, 25 classrooms, a new auditorium, a cafeteria, two more shops and an enlarged library were added in 1952 to the High School building at a cost of \$865,000 plus \$80,000 for equipment and furnishings. In the townships of

Rapho and Penn, during 1952-1955, a great change in facilities likewise came about. Thirty one-room school buildings which had been a familiar part of the rural scene for 100 years were discontinued and in their place five elementary buildings, each one almost identical with the other, were built at Elm Tree, Fairland, Mastersonville, Sporting Hill and White Oak.

The latest chapter in the history of our schools was written in 1958 and in 1959. In the first of these years, ground was broken for a new Senior High School Building on Adele Avenue, and occupied for the first time in September of 1959. The former High School Building on Hazel Street then became the Junior High School.

Built at a cost of \$1,980,000 with an additional outlay of \$220,000 for furnishings, this latest building has within its walls an auditorium, a gymnasium, a library, a cafeteria, a health suite, an agricultural shop, a wood-working shop and a metal shop, also a planning room for the industrial arts department. Among the 23 classrooms there is a band room, two home economic rooms, four business education rooms, one arts and crafts room and three science rooms. The rated pupil capacity is 638. However, the plan of the building is such that additional wings can be added when increased enrollment demands more space. The enrollment at present in the entire Manheim Central School District is 3047 pupils. (March 15, 1962)

In addition to all of the foregoing improvements which have been accomplished in our public schools in recent years, a well built brick building on West Ferdinand Street which had been the Stehli Silk Mill was purchased by the School authorities and converted into an Elementary Building at a cost of \$250,000. Named the "H. C. Burgard Building" it honors an educator who was Supervising Principal of the Manheim Schools for a period of thirty-six years.

The members of the School Board are as follows: Roy H. Miller; President, Charles A. Kauffman; Vice-President, Ivan M. Wittel; Secretary, Henry W. Dohner, Nelson W. Hershey, Richard E. Hoffman, Ammon E. Shelly.



**FACULTY MEMBERS OF THE JUNIOR AND SENIOR
HIGH SCHOOLS — MANHEIM CENTRAL DISTRICT**



THE CLASS OF 1962
MANHEIM CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL



THE PERCUSSION SECTION
MANHEIM CENTRAL HIGH BAND



The illustrations on this page show various sections of the Manheim Central High Band.

A PROGRESS REPORT FROM MANHEIM BOROUGH COUNCIL COVERING THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

by Oscar H. Achey, President

During the 1930's it can be noted that taxes were low and the depression years were still affecting borough operation. W.P.A. projects were being carried on by the Federal Government to improve streets and public parks. Kauffman's Park was cleaned up and improved under this program.

In 1937 Council studied a suggestion to change Main Street back to the original name of Prussian Street. This was not adopted because of adverse public sentiment.

January 1938 Manheim Borough Council purchased a motorcycle for the convenience and patrol of the Chief of Police.

March 1938 an ordinance was approved for bicycles to carry licenses in the borough limits.

December 1938 an ordinance (suggested by George L. Heiges and Clair H. Keen, representing the American Legion) was adopted authorizing Borough Council to contribute yearly to a public operated library in the high school.

March 1939 in line with the aim of giving greater public service, free garbage collection was introduced. This enabled the borough to eliminate public dumping of garbage.

Following the pattern of improved sanitary conditions, on May 29, 1939 an ordinance creating the Borough of Manheim Authority for the installation of a sewer system was adopted.

Early in 1953, the Manheim Police Force (a chief and 3 special officers) was given its first cruiser which replaced the antiquated motorcycle.

During the 1950's Kauffman Park was further improved with permanent concrete pavilions. Route 72 cut into a por-

tion of the park when an improved highway to Lancaster forced this encroachment on the park area.

Memorial Field grew out of the original Athletic Field and reached its maximum service to the community when in 1958 the citizens of Manheim approved by a referendum vote authority for Borough Council to float a bond issue of \$135,000 for the installation of the first community sponsored swimming pool in Lancaster County.

With the building of a new High School in 1958, the original sewer system was extended to give service to the new building and to all new developments in order to keep pace with a growing Manheim.

During 1960 the Manheim Water Authority was created to purchase the privately owned Manheim Water Company. Borough Council now operates this utility on a lease rental basis for the community.

In August 1961, Borough Council appointed Ray J. Trimble as Borough Executive Secretary on a full time basis to manage its utilities and the many detailed affairs incident in the operation of a growing town. A borough office located on South Main Street now gives a much needed service to the public.

In 1962 Manheim will start future development with other Lancaster County Planning Boards through a newly created Planning Commission.

Therefore, reviewing the progress of the past, Manheim looks ahead and will continue to keep pace with the growth of our community and of Lancaster County.

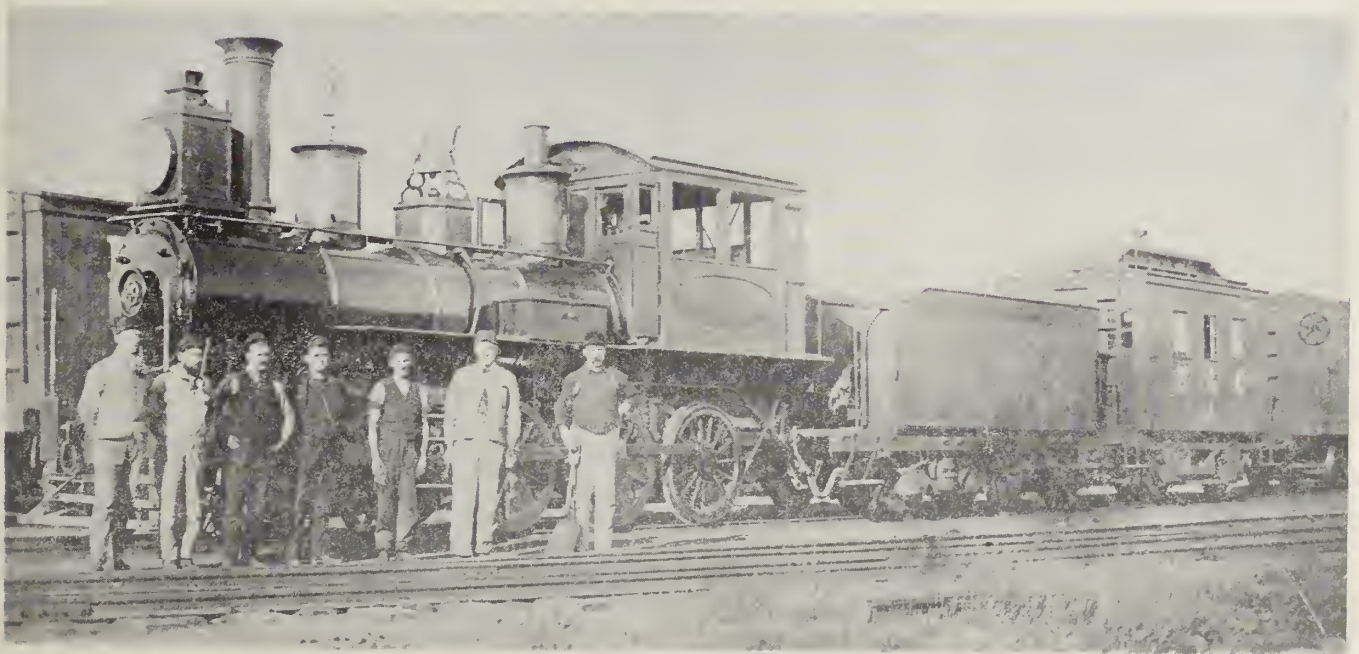


Manheim Planning Commission

Seated from left: Edgar Diehl, Harry Earhart. Standing from left: John Connelly, John Blanck, Robert Stormfeltz



Manheim Borough Employees
 From left: Albert Rettew, Medwin Barto, Tom Connelly,
 Robert Geib, Charles Geib



A COLLECTOR'S ITEM
 The engine "EPHRATA" — Picture taken at Manheim in
 1880 — From the collection of John Denney, Railroad
 Historian.



AN AERIAL VIEW OF MANHEIM
Photo by Grant Heilman

THE INDUSTRIAL LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY

Through the years of Manheim's history, a variety of industries, including the early craft shops, had promising beginnings, thrived awhile and then folded up. Most of them have long since been forgotten except by curious individuals like the writer who enjoy prying into the past for bits of forgotten facts and lore. In the post Civil War years the cigar industry found a foothold here and becoming firmly established, continued to be almost the sole manufacturing activity until 1900. There were small shops which employed half a dozen hands and there were the large shops like Clarence Young's, Clayton Gible's, Kinport's and Obetz's which gave work to as many as fifty people, and later the Eisenlohr Company, which took over the Opera House, then moved to a building built for them on West High and Grant Streets where were employed one hundred men and women. It has been said that there were few Manheim households about 1900 where one could not find a cigarmaker. The industry had become a vital part of the town's economy and little did the cigarmakers in town think that they would need to seek other employment in years to come. However, the making of cigars and with it the manufacture of cigar boxes, gradually declined although several one-man shops continued to very recent years.

There were other manufacturing projects which indicated a bright future at different times in the first half of this century but which too are numbered among our lost industries. The roll of these includes The Canning Factory (The U. S. Asbestos Company began in its abandoned building), The Ne'son

Novelty Works on Railroad Avenue, the Kirchbaum Pantaloon Factory on East Ferdinand Street, the Long Hosiery Mill on North Wolf Street, the Musser Shirt Factory on West High Street, the Manheim Knitting Mills on Railroad Avenue and the Stehli Silk Mill (in the building converted as the H. C. Burgard School).

This Bicentennial year of 1962 sees the citizens of Manheim employed in various manufacturing plants, everyone of which gives evidence of remaining here for many future years, appreciated alike by employees and townspeople and continuing in service to the community.

With justifiable pride in the accomplishments and the products of Manheim's present manufacturing plants, we hail these industries which have provided employment for our people and which have contributed so much to our ongoing prosperity.

Sentinel Printing House — Established 1838.

The Fuller Company — Branch of The American Transportation Company, Successor to The Hershey Machine & Foundry Company — Established 1900.

Bond Foundry & Machine Company — Established 1905.

United States Asbestos Co. — Division of Raybestos-Manhattan Company — Established 1906.

Regent Company — Successor to Wm. H. Noggle & Sons — Established 1918.

Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association — Established 1939.

Manheim Manufacturing & Belting Company — Established 1911.

Manheim Pattern Works — Established 1923.

Manheim Knitting Company — Established 1946.

Par-Mat Undergarment Company, Inc. — Established 1946.

Manheim Brass Foundry — Established 1944.

M & M Printing Service — Established 1952.

Alaskan Campers, Inc. — Division of Lanheim, Inc. — Established 1962.



Manheim Police Department

Seated from left: Mrs. Robert Coleman, Mrs. David Weller, Mrs. John Bixler. Standing from left: Charles Rineer, Charles Fissel, Donald Graham, Chief Ammon Boyer

OUR MERCHANTS, SHOPKEEPERS AND MECHANICS

Manheim has a wealth of excellent stores — too many for separate articles — and the shopper in search of good merchandise will generally be able to find locally the desired items. Moreover we have a variety of shops catering to one's personal needs. Here too you will be able to find the type of mechanics you need, whether you want to make alterations or improvements in your home or if it is your car which needs attention. And of course, if you are looking for a new car, there are dealers close to your home who will give you attention at once. If you have trees that need pruning, you can find the men in Manheim to do the work. Look around the town as you pass up and down and over our streets; we have gunsmiths, taxidermists, photographers, printers and antique dealers. When you have a hungry feeling, our res-

taurants and snack bars can satisfy that craving for food. In fact Manheim is fortunate in the number and variety of its business places. Perhaps because they are usually accessible, it is the merchants and businessmen who are the first to be approached for support in every community project; and it seems to this writer that they in return deserve the patronage of every Manheim citizen who has the welfare of the community at heart. Read in this book the advertisements of the town's storekeepers. In many of them you are certain to find data concerning the town that you will not find in the text and pictures. And as you learn more about the merchants, shop keepers and mechanics of Manheim, you should arrive at a new appreciation of the important place which they fill in our local economic structure.



THE SCHOOL BOARD OF MANHEIM CENTRAL

Reading from left to right: Richard Hoffman, Ammon Shelly, Charles Kauffman, Vice President; Ray Miller, President; Ivan Wittel, Secretary; Nelson Hershey, Henry Dohner.

WHAT IS THE CORRECT NAME OF OUR CREEK?

In the swampy terrain north of Penryn Park in Lebanon County arise a number of springs which feed their waters into a number of brooks which in turn unite to form the stream which is generally called today the **Chickies** Creek, sometimes spelled **Chiques**. Moreover, it has always been known as the Big Chickies, so named to differentiate it from the Little Chickies, which rises also in Lebanon County, northeast of the Hill Lutheran Church. The two streams meet eventually about one mile from the Susquehanna; the two streams since 1741 marking the boundaries on two sides of Rapho Township, the northern boundary being Lebanon County.

The earliest known name of this stream which provided many an "ole swimmin' hole" for Manheim boys in former years was **Checasolunga**, so called in the colonial minute book of 1724, although in the same book it is also spelled **Sheckasalungo**. Apparently, this was the name by which the Indians knew it, and means "the place of the eraw-fish" according to John Heekewelder, early traveler and authority on the Indian dialects. Looking at the Taylor map of Pennsylvania made in 1734, we find the creek is called **Checkaselung**, although Taylor at other times spelled it in documents

as **Checkaselunga** and **Cheeckselungo**. In the colonial minute book "K" of the year 1733, the Indians living in the area were referred to as **Shecassalungas**. Samuel Blunston, large landowner in Manor Township in a document of 1736 used his own spelling which was **Chickisalungo**. Three later maps give us further variations of this Indian name. On Adlum's map of 1790 it is **Chickislungo**, on Howell's map of 1792 it is **Chikisalungo** while on an early map of Manor Township it is spelled **Chukusolungo**.

However, even in the eighteenth century it was apparently known by the present day name, as the Seull map of 1770 shows the stream entering the Susquehanna near a large rock which is called **Chickies Rock**. The first modern spelling applied to the creek was on the Morris map of 1848 when it is spelled **Chieques**.

We have this additional evidence that the long Indian name was abbreviated in colonial days. In a letter written from Manheim on August 11, 1778 by Richard Bache to Robert Morris, we read "The **Chickus** pursues its usual course as does our opposite neighbour the cooper, viz: he gets drunk once a day—sometimes twice".

THE MANHEIM BICENTENNIAL OF 1962 SALUTES TWO GRAND MEN
OF THE OLD HOME WEEK CELEBRATION OF 1912



A. K. KAUFMANN

In 1912, at the time of the famous Old Home Week celebration, Mr. A. K. Kaufmann was president of the Hope Hose Fire Company, Chairman of the Executive Committee and was also Chairman of the Committee on Printing and Advertising, having much to do with the publication of the now justly famous Old Home Week Book.

A. K. has always been very active in Manheim circles as a dramatic, dance and sports coach, show promoter, teacher and friend; returning from his California home almost each summer to renew his old acquaintances and to make new ones.

We are extremely pleased to have him here with us, this year, to join in with our big Bicentennial Celebration.

Mr. J. C. Gingrich was also very active in the Old Home Week celebration, being on the Executive Committee and acting as Chairman of the Committee on Decorations, helping



J. C. GINGRICH

to make the town outstandingly attractive for that big event.

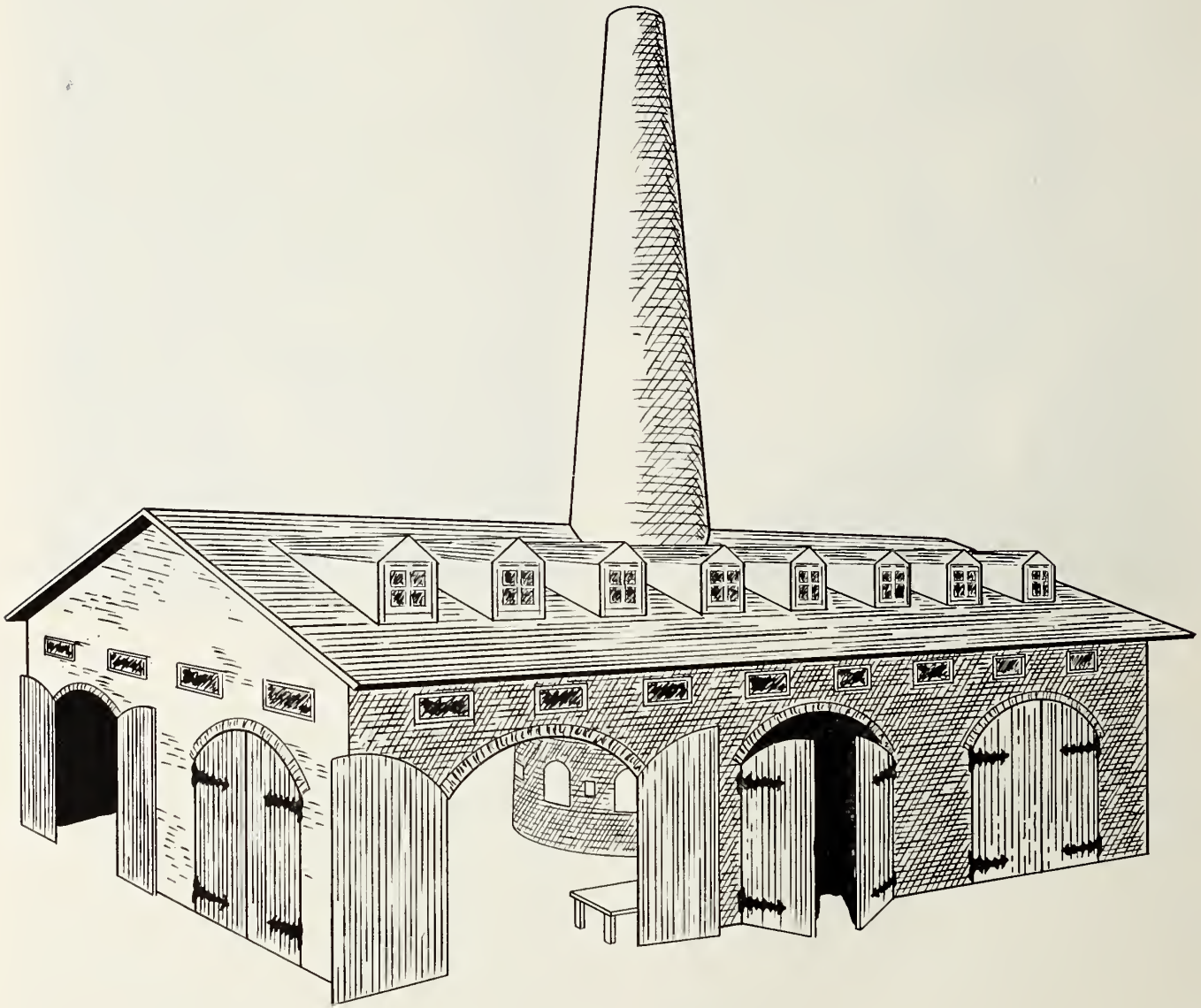
J. C. is the son of N. W. Gingrich, a building contractor who helped to develop much of the early Manheim; and in true tradition Jess is continuing this fine work of building to make Manheim a modern and progressive town.

He has always been greatly interested in local history, supplying considerable material used in the Sentinel in publicizing the historical side of our coming Bicentennial Celebration. His family has always been closely linked with history, especially that of the Civil War and the Gingrichs have a wonderful collection of Manheim Antiquities. His sister, Miss Leona Gingrich who operates the Quality Shop is one of the finest teachers the Manheim Public Schools ever had. His wife, Mrs. Mary Gingrich, who is also busily connected with the Quality Shop, is very active in town affairs and is also historically minded.

THREE NEW HISTORICAL MARKERS FOR MANHEIM

STIEGEL MANUFACTORY

West Stiegel and South Charlotte Street — N.W. Corner



Commercial Artist's conception of Glass House — Bill McComsey.

Built by Henry W. Stiegel and his workmen for the manufactory of Glass. The building was said to be about 140 feet along Charlotte Street and 80 feet along Stiegel Street, sufficiently large for a 6 horse drawn Conestoga Wagon to enter and drive around the center Furnace. One of the oldsters of yesteryear many times repeated the story of how his grandfather, with other boys, standing on the East side of Charlotte St. would throw stones at and over the 90 foot high stack.

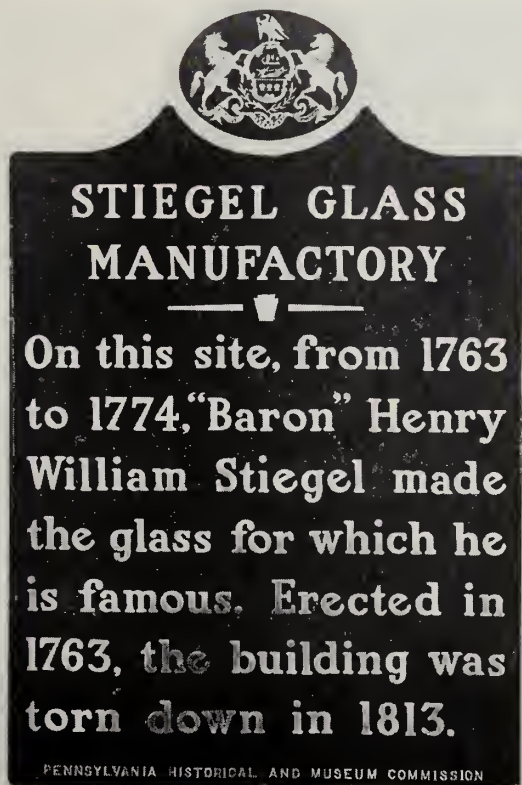
There are also many stories almost too fantastic to repeat, but some are without doubt very true. Such as the above and also of how, when there were severe storms, the Conestoga teams en route to and from Colebrook furnace would take refuge here.

It is without doubt that there was made in a space of eleven years some of the most interesting, beautiful and controversial glass ever made in America.

Today these priceless pieces remaining are Collectors and Museum pieces, and, are very highly prized. In trying to purchase from someone's collection, we have seen such an emerald green pitcher come to sixteen hundred dollars.

From footnotes of History.

This marker, a contribution from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to Manheim Bi-Centennial. Marker dedicated May 13, 1962.



STIEGEL MANSION

N.E. Corner Prussian and East High Street at Market Square



In this building from 1763 to 1774 Henry William Stiegel lived in the pomp and glory of the greatest and wealthiest of the Central European nobility.

From the "Widow's Walk" atop the building his musicians not only held concerts, but proclaimed the arrival and departure of the self styled "Baron".

It is said that the runners or servants, conveying food from the kitchen house to the Master Dining Room had to whistle different tunes. This had a two fold purpose, first, they could not be partaking of the food, secondly, he knew the direction they were travelling and approximately where they were.

On the second floor there was a large room wherein Mr. Stiegel had conducted Church and Prayer Services, and here the Reverend Henry Melchior Muhlenberg conducted his services.

During the British Occupation of Philadelphia this Building was the residence of Robert Morris, the Revolutionary financier.

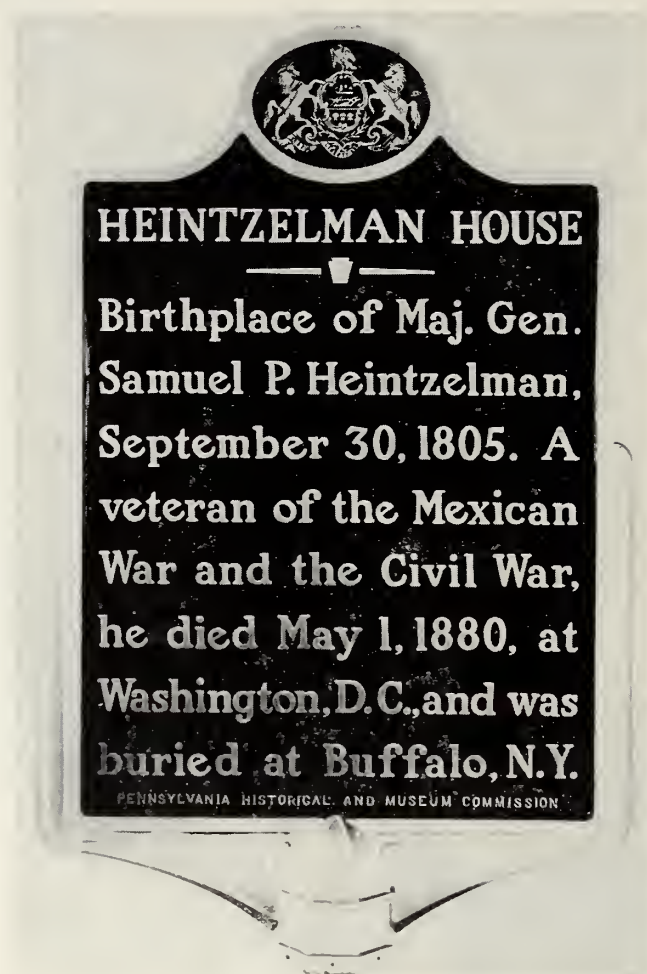
This was lot #279 on the original Stiegel's Plot Plan of Manheim as drawn by Mr. Thomas Lincoln, a brother of President Abraham Lincoln's Great Grandfather.

From the footnotes of History.

This marker, a contribution from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to Manheim Bi-Centennial. Dedicated May 13, 1962.

HEINTZELMAN HOUSE

24 South Prussian Street



This, a masterpiece of Colonial Architecture built in 1763-65, originally having 8 fireplaces. The spiral staircase with fine, long slim ballisters, the raised panel at base of main stair curved to conform with the spiral stair case. This is the gem of all stair cases in Lancaster County.

With the passing of many years there existed until June, 1961 many of the special tools required to make the main stair case.

It was here that Hieronymous Heintzelman made Grandfather Clocks from 1790-1796, his son John Conrad Heintzelman from 1790-1805, and Peter H. Heintzelman from 1800-1820. Samuel Peter Heintzelman, son of Peter H. was born

here September 30, 1805, and, after graduation from West Point in 1826, he served in the regular Army and in the Mexican War as a Major.

During the early days of the Civil War he advanced rapidly to the rank of Major General May 5, 1862 at the battle of Williamsburg.

In the summer of 1877 he returned to Manheim to be honored by the Town and was a house guest of Dr. Cyrus J. Snavely who was then the owner and occupied this house.

After the War he took residence at Buffalo, N.Y. and later in Washington, D.C. where he died May 1, 1880. Buried in Buffalo, N.Y.

—From the footnotes of history.

This marker, a contribution from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to the Manheim Bi-Centennial. Dedicated May 13, 1962.



This Betty Lamp was manufactured by John Long, the father of Nathan Long, famous old Manheim Antique Collector.



This is the lock from the old Manheim Lockup, located in the rear of 69 North Charlotte Street. Jefferson Keiffer was the last constable.

ANTIQUES FROM THE COLLECTION OF HERMAN HART

This box has been known for years as the Stiegel Bible Box, supposed to have been used by Baron Stiegel. It was formerly owned by the Gibble Family that made pottery just out the Fruitville Pike. (All three articles owned by Herman Hart).



STIEGEL

He shot his dazzling rocket high
It blazed in fire across the sky
And flashed its glory far.

Men thought it fell in somber night
But God preserved that splendid light
And took it for a star.

—Anna Balmer Myers
Manheim Sentinel, September 28, 1939

STEIGEL'S SCHATDT

There's a schtadt in Rapho Township
That they "Mannum" call sometimes!
But it makes us mat to hear them
call it so!
Ach, ve know that it is Manheim
For it iss the home off man
That is vhy the Chermans named
it so!

Henry Stiegel seen the walley
At the foot off all the hills
Un hut ousgaemacht that he
vants to build a town.
So he hocked all the trees avay
And laid out streets and lots
And the busherknipples came
from lands aroundt!

There vere Druckenmillers, Martzall's,
Heffleys, Heintzelmanns and Kochs
Brung their families from the lands
across the sea.
And then Stiegel built a mansion
On the eck off Market Square
Vis some bricks he bought in
England, Yessiree!

It vass furnished in high fashion
Vis rare tile and tapestry
And the Manheim people came
to vorship there.
Stiegel often taught the lesson
From the Bible in his home
And the pioneers together knelt
in prayer.

On the top of this bick mansion
They vouldt bring the Cherman Bant
To play musick when the Baron
come to town!
He vasskindt and he was botzich,
Un hochmoodich yet sometimes
But yet hard vork vouldt never
get him down!

It vass here in Manheim borough
That the Stiegel glass vass mate
It's the finest kind of glass that
can be foundt!
You must pay a hunnerdt dauller
For a goblet or a glass
That in Stiegel's time vouldt only
cost a poundt!

It vass Henry Wilhelm Stiegel
Who has mate this precious glass
In a factory that he built on
Stiegel Street.
And the people of the borough
Vorked for him and mate some cash.
And the town it grew still bicker,
street by street!

Vhen they built the Lutterish karrich
One hundred eighty years ago
Baron Stiegel gave the groundt
for Von Ret Rose.
Now each year they pay the rental
To the friendschaft off the Baron
As the schtadt of Manheim unfahufftich
grows and grows!

—Cora Grumling in Komic Korner
as published by Mabel R. Koch
in 1952.

BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

FOR

SPECIAL EVENTS



Top Row (left to right) — Lester Eilinger, Clarence Keener, Abe Weidman, R. F. Walter, William Miller, Homer Graybill, Herman Hart, Loverne Hiestand, Ammon Boyer, J. L. Brown, Rev. William A. Miller, Kline Hoffman.

Lower Row — Mrs. Nora Cope, Roy Hershey, Mrs. Molly Laughton, Paul Hoffman (chairman), Mrs. Mary Miller, Artimus Hahn.

+ PATRONS +

Mr. & Mrs. Floyd Imes
 Mr. & Mrs. Fred G. Sensenderfer
 Henry W. Stouffer
 Dr. & Mrs. Wm. J. Stout
 Dr. C. L. Hoffman
 Mr. & Mrs. Andrew H. Hummer
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 Mr. & Mrs. Ammon S. Longenecker
 Mr. & Mrs. Earl R. Noumon
 Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Collis
 Mrs. John H. Hummer

Through The Years With THE SENTINEL PRINTING HOUSE

and

THE MANHEIM SENTINEL

The printing industry was begun in Manheim by Jacob Stauffer in 1830 and it is thought that he published the first periodic newspaper in town. But his operation was short lived and he soon moved his shop and business to Mount Joy.

The real printing history of Manheim was started in 1838 by John M. Ensminger, who is considered to be the Father of Manheim Journalism. He cut his own wood type with a rare skill, fashioning the blocks of wood into all letters of the alphabet and the cuts he carved from wood and lead. If an advertiser wanted to illustrate a cow, Ensminger drew it with his pen knife on the wood and then carved it out in the cut.

He had started his printing business on Market Square with a pound of type given him by a friend, after he had served as an apprentice in a Lancaster printing office. On January 6, 1846 he printed the first edition of what was to develop into the present Manheim Sentinel. It was first called the Weekly Planet, which name was soon changed to the Manheim Planet and Rapho Banner.

Ensminger sold out to D. D. Rock in 1849 and Rock changed the paper's name to the Manheim Sentinel and Lancaster County Advertiser, in 1850. Rock published the paper for about three years when, in 1852, John Ensminger again bought the business and continued the publication until he died in 1899. By that time the business was located on South Main Street at the present location of Fink's Pottery and Gift Shop across from the Post Office.

On January 1, 1901 Ensminger's son Wein took over the business. He edited the Sentinel from 1904 to 1914, maintaining a policy of keeping the Sentinel always progressive in its course, conservative in its views and independent in the consciousness of its strength. It also soon became an advertising medium for Manheim, Lancaster and even Philadelphia merchants.

Harry E. Trout purchased the establishment in 1914 and continued the publication of the Sentinel. It has varied in size from a 10 by 14 folio to a blanket sheet, consisting of nine columns and four pages. In 1915 it became an eight page, seven column and finally an eight page, eight column paper.

In 1923 the Sentinel Printing House moved for the last time, to date, Trout having bought a lot on North Main Street where he erected the Sentinel Printing House building, much as it is today.

By this time, business methods in industry were changing and advertising was developed so rapidly that commercial printing increased on a much larger scale. As a natural result, the Sentinel Printing House expanded with the addition of presses, linotypes and other necessary equipment. Specializations also developed in the printing of magazines and various other publications.

Trout managed the company and edited the paper until his death in 1947. In November of that year, the business was

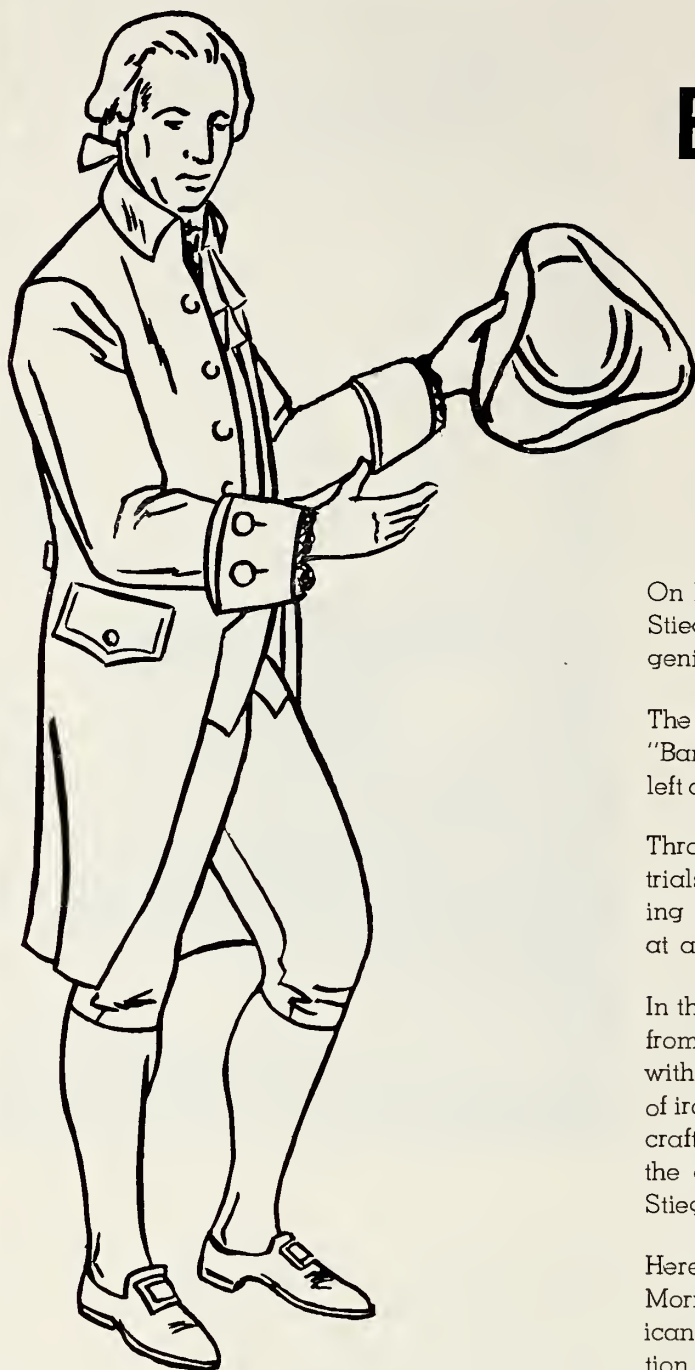


bought by Walter C. Miller, secretary of the Lancaster County Manufacturers' Association and again changes were made and new equipment added to help take care of the steadily increasing volume of business. An attractive Colonial Front was put on the building in 1958.

Miss Mabel R. Koch, a descendant of the Ensmingers and with the company for many years, became the editor and served in that capacity until her death some years ago. Alvin S. Hershey, who served the company for over 50 years as a compositor, retired recently and George W. Miller, son of Walter C. Miller, purchased the Sentinel Printing House from his father May 1, 1962.

Through the years it has been the purpose of the Sentinel to serve the public, promoting all of the interests of the community as much as possible. It has kept the Sentinel as a newspaper of the people and for the people, firmly entrenched in a prominent position in the forefront of Lancaster County Journalism.

The Sentinel Printing House is the oldest, continuously operating, industrial business in the borough; it is very happy to have had the privilege of printing this fine Bicentennial Book.



Evans' Restaurant

FEATURING

The Historically Famous

Baron Stiegel Room — Robert Morris Room

On Main Street in Manheim can be found the Baron Stiegel Room, dedicated to the town's founder by its genial hosts, The Evans'.

The German immigrant, who became known as the "Baron" to his countless friends in the new country, left a legacy of fine living, beautiful glass, and a town.

Throughout the room are miniatures depicting the trials and triumphs of Baron Stiegel. An original painting by Charles X. Carlson depicts the Baron as host at a courtly feast.

In this room is "old world" history as it was relived — from the landing of the good ship, "Nancy", in 1750 with its renowned passenger, through the early days of iron furnace apprenticeship, through days of master craftsmanship in glass making, and the latter years of the country gentleman. Here one can see pieces of Stiegel glassware and other articles of colonial life.

Here too, you will find the luxurious, historical Robert Morris Room, named after the financier of the American Revolutionary War, and signer of The Declaration of Independence.

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WEDDINGS — DINNERS

168 South Main Street

MANHEIM, PENNSYLVANIA

Area Code 717 — 665-9520 — 665-2458



The Lions Club of Manheim

The Manheim Lions Club was organized and chartered November 4th, 1925 by a group of 20 leading citizens of Manheim. Officers for the first year were as follows: H. H. Martin, President; W. Russell McCauley, Secretary; and D. T. Hess, Jr., Treasurer. Today the Lions Club with Marshall L. Webb as president, has a membership of 51 Lions.

The greatest single endeavor of the Lions is in connection with sight conservation and work for the blind. Lions also have a deep interest in community betterment, Boy Scouts and Youth organizations.

Manheim Lions activities have been carried on for many years and have become a part of the community. The Christmas Party, for example, plays to a full house year after year. The distribution of baskets of fruit has been carried on for many years, not only in Manheim Boro but also at the nursing and rest homes in the area. Many youngsters can remember roaming the athletic field in search of beautifully painted Easter eggs. We are doubly proud of our Junior Midget baseball team of 1961 as they were crowned champions of the New Era Tournament.

Most of all, however, we are proud of our part in the Beacon Lodge for the blind. During this past summer, through the instigation of Lions Paul Cassel and Marty Shenk, the Manheim Lions sponsored a "buck for the blind" day at which the holder of a pin was admitted to a Lancaster Red Roses baseball game. This project soon became a combined Lancaster and Lebanon County Lions project and proved to be most successful. Over \$3,000 was contributed to Beacon Lodge for the blind.

The Manheim Lions Club has been totally or partially responsible for the purchase and erection of the school safety lights on East and West High Street, for the obtaining of seeing eye dogs for two blind persons and also their training with the dogs, and for the purchase of glasses for many who needed them.

The Manheim Lions Club was greatly honored when one of its members, Lion Paul K. Cassel, was nominated for district governor of the Lions district 14-D which is composed of Lions Clubs in Lancaster and Lebanon County.



Longenecker's Hardware Company was established in its present location in a room 18 x 30 feet by Jacob and John Dyer under the firm name of J. J. Dyer. In 1857 Jacob Dyer withdrew from the firm. The business was carried on by John Dyer until his death in 1873. In 1874 Willoughby Litzenberger & Alfred

Dyer became the owners and operated the store under the name of Litzenberger and Dyer until 1879, then Dyer withdrew from the firm. In 1879 Litzenberger took over and enlarged the store to 18 x 142 feet. In the 1920's Willoughby Litzenberger sold the property to Howard Litzenberger and he operated the store until his death in 1936. From 1936 until 1937 the store was operated by Howard Litzenberger's sons.

In 1937 the store was purchased by C. G. Longenecker and Jacob H. Ruhl and was operated under the name of Longenecker and Ruhl as a partnership. Approximately one year later Ruhl withdrew from the partnership and C. G. Longenecker became the sole owner. In 1938, in addition to the regular line of hardware, the store was franchised an authorized General Electric major appliance dealer.

In August 1952 the individual proprietorship was dissolved and a corporation was formed to be operated under the name of Longenecker's Hardware Company. Longenecker's Hardware Company still at its present location after one hundred years, has changed considerably over the past years. In 1941 a new section was added to the store which enlarged it to 30 x 192 feet. The entire appearance of the store was again changed in 1948 when it was completely remodeled inside and out. The remodeling consisted of an entire new front and a lighted marquee across the front of the store and all new fixtures and lighting on the inside making it one of the most modern hardware stores in Lancaster County.

At present Longenecker's Hardware Company has a retail sales floor of 6,000 square feet and over 9,000 square feet of warehouse space. Besides stocking an inventory of thousands of different hardware items and over one hundred fifty G. E. major appliances, Longenecker's Hardware Company maintains a TV and Appliance service department, a floor and wall covering department, and a complete kitchen remodeling department.





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ALBERT'S DEPARTMENT STORE

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MANHEIM, PA.

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1919



1962

Our Aim Is to Please in Every Way



keiffer's in Manheim

It started with Us in Manheim in 1891.

First Light Plant on ☐ — 1893.

First Town Light Plant — 1896.

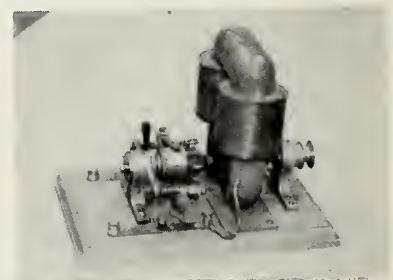
Industrial Lighting & Power, Planned Light and Heat



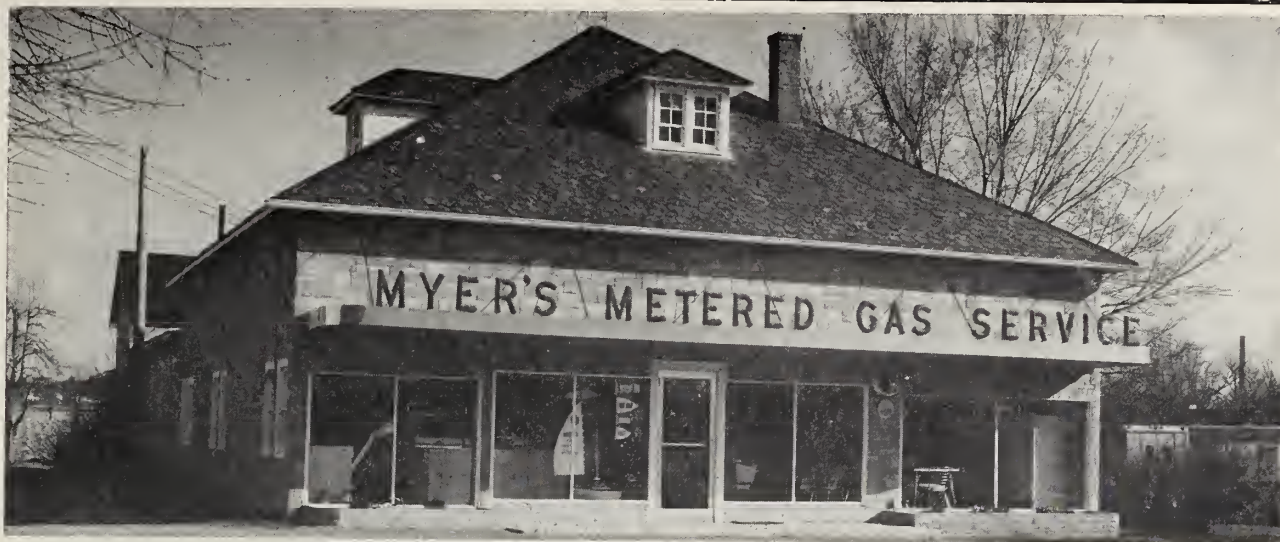
Lamp
1893

miles h. keiffer

Electrical Engineering & Construction
Manheim, Penna.



Motor
1893



STORE

This store building like many other stores have been remodeled many times to keep abreast with the needs and demands of the changing times. This was built originally for a barn, then changed to house laying hens, next an upholstering shop, later furniture store and apartment, where the present owner lived and where J. Richard and his sister Lois were born.

Today it serves as the display floor and Sales room for Myer's Metered Gas Service. Gas Ranges bearing all the features of modern cooking, Automatic Water Heaters, Gas Refrigerators, Space Heaters, Furnaces, Torches, Lights and just anything in Gas appliance Plus the well known Maytag Washers and Clothe Dryers. But what good would all this be to our customers if there would not be a salesman to show and explain the features of these Appliances. So there is our Manager, Mr. Harry Hosler, Courteous, Humorous and Practical in his efforts to please each Customer.

Myer's Metered Gas Service has installed a radio intercome system in each truck linked with the office located in this same building. This enables our office to keep in touch with the service men all the time. With the result (BETTER SERVICE) to our much appreciated Customers.

Call Myer's Metered Gas Service Phone Manheim 665-3588 when you want SERVICE.



BULK PLANT

In 1938 the Propane Gas business was introduced to us as a cooking fuel. At that time many housewives were using Kerosene, some had wood stoves. Thanks to Port Ferris of the Fuelane Corp., New York who called on us and explained how simple bottle gas is to use and service. We operated for some years under the trade name of Happy Cooking. The bottles were trucked to Himmelstown, Pa. where they were filled with Happy Cooking Gas. This method was used for some years but proved to have its limitations, so in the summer of 1948 we purchased a business sight from Stanley Caplinger, which was developed into a Propane storage and bottling plant. This enabled us to purchase the fuel direct from the Refinery's delivered to our storage plant at quite a savings, thereby enabling us to meet competition and sell Gas for many uses other than cooking. In 1956 a used transport 6,600 gal. was purchased to pick up and haul the fuel to our storage plant and to factorys having large storage tanks using it for manufacturing, making potato chips etc. In 1957 a 30,000 gal. storage tank was added to the plant, this gives us a guaranteed supply of the fast moving fuel. In 1961 a second transport capacity of 9,300 gal. was added to our fleet of trucks, This 8,000 gal. job is used to deliver gas to some of our neighbor gas dealers. In 1961 a truck storage building 50 x 80 was constructed. This also serves as a work shop to service and recondition Appliances.

Our motto is SERVICE, we bend over backward to give Service and do it with a smile. Our service trucks are equipped with all fittings and tools that are needed to do the Job. Our service men are the best obtainable. They are clean, courteous, and on the ball. We also have a very efficient office force that work with the latest equipment. These men and women contribute much to the success and growth of the business.

MYER'S METERED GAS SERVICE

MANHEIM



Breneman's Frosty Peak Drive In

¼ Mile West of Manheim on Mt. Joy Road

Soft Serv, Cones, Shakes, Sundaes, Banana Splits, Root Beer, Hamburgers, Subs, French Fries, Chicken-in-basket, Shrimp-in-basket, Pizza Pie.

MAE'S BEAUTY SALON

Esther Mae Maurer

Raymond A. Maurer

Paper Hanging

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Frey's Photo Shop

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Photo supplies and Photo finishing



A NEW ELEGANCE

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art
supplies

COMPLIMENTS OF

A FRIEND



Then

... and
now!

B, H, Hershey and John E. Koch founded the Manheim Casting Company in 1900. In 1904, when the above photo was taken, the company took over the Baum Separator & Machine Company and later, in 1906, changed the company name to Hershey Machine & Foundry Company.

In 1926, the company started producing castings for Fuller Company. This working agreement continued until 1946, when after the death of Mr. Hershey, Fuller Company purchased Hershey Machine & Foundry Company. As shown in the photograph below, it is known today as the Fuller Company Manheim Plant.

Over the years it has grown with the town from a mere handful of employees to nearly 500. Today it is primarily a foundry operation producing castings for Fuller Company and its Divisions. Many of these castings are assembled with other components into completed products, such as rotary compressors and vacuum pumps, feeders, rotary valves, Fuller-Kinyon pumps and other products.

Fuller and its divisions also design and manufacture pneumatic conveying systems, coolers, preheaters, control panels, crushers, mills, kilns, dust collectors, fans, blowers and gas pumps and hydraulic hatch covers for ocean-going vessels.

Fuller also has plants in Catasauqua and Allentown, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio, and Compton, Calif.



Fuller

....pioneers in harnessing AIR



FULLER COMPANY CATASAUQUA, PA.

Regent Co. Inc.

Manufactures of

Iwanta

For over 59 Years

23-27 E. Ferdinand St.

Manheim, Pa.

M & M PRINTING, INC.

Creators of

QUALITY PRINTING

Offset and Letterpress

12 NORTH PENN ST.

MANHEIM, PA.

Charles W. Edwards, Lewis Fornoff, Jr., Maurice L. Sanko and their associates offer congratulations and best wishes to the Bi-Centennial committee.



N. G. HERSHEY & SON

In 1922 on a farm in Penn Township, owned and operated by N. G. Hershey, the local firm of N. G. Hershey and Son had its beginning. The firm deals in farm implements, tractors, accessories and other items for farmers and home owners.

The first contract for the sale of tractors was entered into with the Guio and Mumma Tractor Co. of Indianapolis, Indiana, for the sale of G-O Tractors in Lancaster County. About the same time a contract was signed with the Oliver Company for the sale of tillage tools.

After buying out the Hart-Parr Tractor Co. in 1928 the Oliver Co. began building Oliver wheel tractors. In addition to this move the Oliver Co. bought out the American Seed Co., Nichols and Sheppard Threshing Machine Co., the Ann-Arbor Baler, The Cletrac Crawler Tractors, and the A. B. Farquhar Co. of York. All these companies combined have developed into the production of the present line of farm and industrial equipment the N. G. Hershey and Son firm offer today.

The owners and operators of the firm invented a two row tractor mounted transplanter which, in 1938, was put on the market in the Eastern States and Canada. Ten years later a two row drawn type transplanter was added and presently is sold throughout the Eastern States and in some Southern States.

The firm proceeded to expand by purchasing a plot of ground just east of Manheim Borough. Several large buildings and ample space made it possible to add, in 1940, the G. M. C. truck line.

This new venture made it necessary to employ additional men who handle the mechanical service for trucks and cars in the garage section available now to the public.

Also, complete tractor and farm machinery service as well as steel and welding service is provided for the public.

The N. G. Hershey & Son firm started on a farm with two employees. It has expanded to a business now requiring fifteen employees.

For the last four years the firm operates under the management of Nelson H. Hershey.



a salute to Manheim

by

MANHEIM

...a 50-year-old "youngster"!

In 1961 Manheim Manufacturing & Belting Company celebrated its Golden Anniversary and you, our neighbors, paid many a tribute to this growing firm. And now we salute you!

It was prior to 1911 that Martin G. Hess, then cashier of the Keystone National Bank, went to England to investigate the belting business. As a result of that trip, and with the cooperation of others, our company was formed to manufacture "Veelos" Balata Belting. Here was a belting that brought new benefits to industry in the transmission of power, the conveying and elevating of materials, and the lighting of railroad cars.

The original officers of Manheim Manufacturing were: Charles Bond, President; George H. Danner, Vice President; Martin G. Hess, Treasurer; M. M. Pfautz, Secretary. The directors, in addition to the officers, were John F. Nissley, E. P. Hostetter, John R. Cassel, and H. H. Martin.

In 1936 the company was bought by Hugh Williamson Kelley and, at his death in 1942, Mrs. Kelly assumed management of the firm. After many years of devoted service to the company, Mrs. Kelly sold her in-

terests to The Arbee Corporation of Reading, a company headed by J. Turner Moore, Jr., and George B. Gaul.

While Veelos Balata Belting was the first product of the firm, it was far from the last! Veelos Link V-Belt, the first successful adjustable v-belt, became a most important product of the company. Later came Manheim Variable Speed Belt, another first in its field. Recently three more products have been added to the line... Manheim Flat Belt, Red-Go Round Plastic Belting, and Manheim Automatic Motor Bases.

Through the years devoted employee-partners have spent many a long hour on the development of special machinery to make our products better, and to make them faster. New products, now under development or on test, will enable the company to sell more to more people. This is the cooperative spirit of Manheim that has meant steady growth in the past and makes the future bright.

MANHEIM MANUFACTURING & BELTING COMPANY

Established 1911



Established January 1952 by Paul K. Cassel and Clarence F. Graham at 45 Market Square. Moved into New Modern Store at present location, 20 Market Square in March of 1959. Selling and servicing Kelvinator Appliances, Sylvania and Motorola Television, Radio and Stereophonic Audio equipment. A complete line of Sherwin-Williams Paints and sundry items, specializing in custom mixed colors for home, farm, and industry.

1952 10th ANNIVERSARY 1962

CONGRATULATIONS FROM

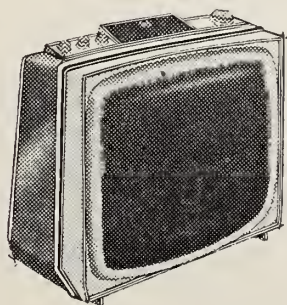
"TOP RATED"

1st with a BONDED picture tube
 1st in picture QUALITY
 Lighter — more Portable
 Quality at Low Price

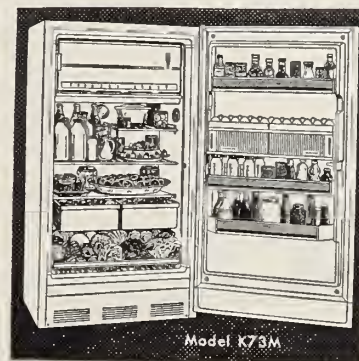
Kelvinator

Oldest manufacture of refrigeration for the home

SYLVANIA



HAPPY ANNIVERSARY to CASSEL AND GRAHAM, one of our first SYLVANIA dealers in Lancaster County. Over TEN YEARS of service to Manheim.

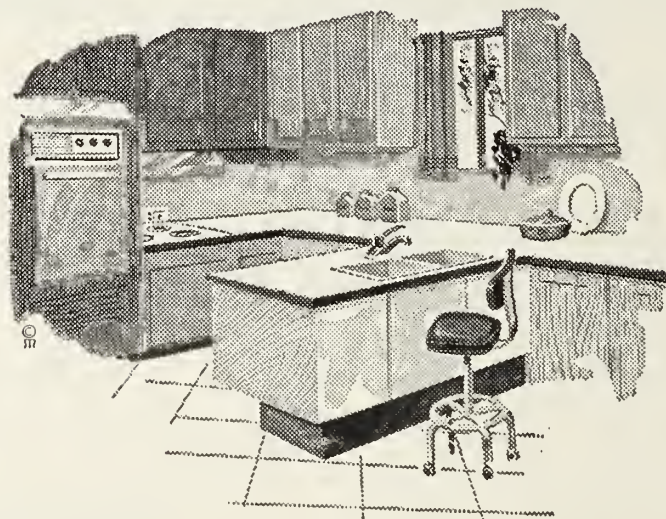


BEST WISHES for continued success with KELVINATOR APPLIANCES — Built BETTER to serve BETTER through Constant Basic Improvements.

HART HOMES



We started building the Hart homes about 14 years ago. Over ninety of these homes have been erected in the Borough of Manheim during that time, plus many more in nearly every part of Lancaster County.



Designers and Manufacturers of the Hart Kitchen

Home Designing and Blueprint Work — Remodeling of all kinds — Sanding and Refinishing Floors.

Complete Line of Painting.

We Are Dealers for the Pittsburgh Paint and Glass Company.

We have had the same fine mechanics with us for the past 14 years.

HERMAN E. HART

—

BUILDER

—

MANHEIM, PENNA.

MOSEMAN'S GROCERY

The Store of Good Things to Eat
"Twenty Kinds of Ready to Serve Meats"
Fresh Fruits — Vegetables

37 Market Square

Manheim

KEENER MEMORIALS

Maytown, Pa.

Representative:

IRA E. DIEHM

MANHEIM, PA.

Phone 665-4495



Compliments of

V. F. W. 5956 AUXILIARY

MANHEIM, PA.

President Bessie May
Treasurer Maxine Gordon
Secretary Dorothy Ann Oberholtzer
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KOCEVAR'S ANTIQUES

907 Lancaster Road

Route 72

MANHEIM, PA.

INTERCOURSE COACH SHOP

(Founded 1944)

Restorations For Collectors, and Museums,
and Historical Societies

JOHN M. LAPP

Intercourse, Pa.

R. E. MEISENHILTER

GERMICIDAL LAMPS

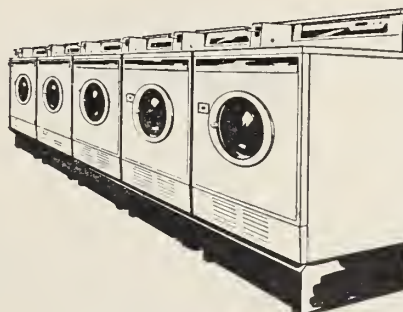
Colds, Sinus, Skin Diseases

R. D. 5,

Dover, Pa.

EBERSOLE'S COIN OPERATED DRY CLEANING

341 South Main St.
MANHEIM, PA.



Save approximately 75% on your dry cleaning,
with absolutely no odor. Attendant on duty at
all times.

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ALL PHASES OF BEAUTY CULTURE

AIR-CONDITIONED HAIR DRYERS

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Paints — Hardware — Lawn Supplies
Poultry & Dairy Equipment

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Main & Ferdinand Sts.

Manheim, Pa.

Phone 665-2355

J. G. BAKER & SONS

Lumber — Millwork — Building Supplies

Excavating — Building — Painting

MANHEIM, PA.



View of Original Store in 1890's

Ruhl's Drug Store opened on May 16, 1891 by H. F. Ruhl, Sr., who continued ownership for 55 years until he retired in 1946. Then his son, H. F. Ruhl, Jr., took over the store and is the present owner.

Prior to H. F. Ruhl, Sr.'s ownership, the store had its origin when Dr. H. A. Mulliner started a Drug Store in 1878. A few years later he sold out to Mr. Josiah Landis.

71 Years of Drug Store Service to The Community.

RUHL'S DRUG STORE

73 S. MAIN ST.

ROMOCO

MANUFACTURED BY

ROMAN MOSAIC & TILE CO., INC.

MANHEIM, PA.

Established 1902

Phone 665-2991

Bond

**YOUR NEIGHBOR
for 57 of
Manheim's 200 years!**



The year was 1905 and the man walking along a street in Manheim was Charles Bond. This handsome Philadelphian, who twenty years earlier had immigrated from England, had founded and built the Charles Bond Company into the largest mill supply house in that city. He had come to Manheim, as he had gone elsewhere, to find a location where the products he wished to sell could be manufactured. He was convinced that Manheim was the ideal community for this purpose and that it could well support other manufacturing activities.

In that year there was founded the Bond Foundry and Machine Company and in the years that followed, Charles Bond saw industries, that he was instrumental in founding, grow and prosper. Asbestos curtains for theatres, balata belting for power transmission, conveying and elevating materials, textiles, were products of these companies. Still growing and prospering today, these companies play an important part in the economic life of the community.

Today the products of Bond Foundry put the nation's manufacturing, warehousing and retailing operations on wheels — or on casters, trucks, and platforms to be exact. Hangers, pillow blocks, collars, and couplings for power transmission installations, as well as steel bench legs, are other products of Bond.

The Bond Foundry plant covers some six acres and includes foundry, machine shop and assembly departments as well as general sales offices. Its buildings, many built during the lifetime of Charles Bond, reflect the soundness with which he approached any activity, for they are serving the company's needs today!

Louis B. Bond, a son of the founder, is President of the Company and another son, Joseph B. Bond, is Vice President and Treasurer. Two grandsons, C. Carter Bond, Jr., and W. Richard Bond, who is Secretary, are Directors. Lewis T. Williams, as was his father before him, is the fifth Director and resident manager.

Bond Foundry & Machine has a solely owned subsidiary, the Bond Engineering Works of Toronto, Canada, and is closely affiliated with other Bond industries, the Charles Bond Company of Philadelphia, and the Christiana Machine Company of Christiana.

Bond Foundry & Machine Company ● Manheim, Pennsylvania
Manufacturers of Industrial and Institutional Casters ● Hand, Utility and
Specialized Trucks ● Lift Jacks and Platforms ● Dollies ● Power Transmission
Equipment ● Steel Bench Legs.



THUNDERBIRD

GALAXIE

KREIDER MOTORS FORD

300 S. MAIN ST.

PHONE 665-2237

FAIRLANE

FALCON



JANE'S DRESS SHOP

9 MARKET SQUARE

MANHEIM, PA.

Wearing Apparel For Juniors', Misses'
Also Half Sizes

- ★ SPORTSWEAR
- ★ DRESSWEAR
- JEWELRY
- ACCESSORIES

Owned and Operated Since 1945 by Jane R.
and Roy L. Buch

CASH!!

Loans from 30.00 to 2,000.00 for any good purpose

QUICK CONFIDENTIAL SERVICE

1 CALL — 1 STOP — 1 PLACE TO REPAY

OXFORD LOAN CO., INC. OXFORD CONSUMER DISCOUNT CO., INC.

First Floor

15 S. Main St.

MANHEIM, PA.

Phone 665-2426

J. Z. HERR, Mgr.

RISTENBATT

VACUUM CLEANER SERVICE

Sales — Parts — Repairs

We Service all Makes

Rt. 72, 1 Mile So. of Manheim

Manheim, R. D. 1, Pa.

Ph. 665-5126

Compliments of

HUNTER'S INN

South of Manheim

— Specialty —

SEA FOOD

ELSIE'S BEAUTY SALON

Owner — **ELSIE MILLER**

Permanent Waves — Hair Styling

Scissors & Razor Haircutting

201 N. Main St.

Phone 665-2947

1923

1962

HESS STORE

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Mastersonville

Manheim, R. D. 4

Penna.

Compliments of

RUFUS K. GEIB

AUCTIONEER

Tries to Please the Buyer and the Seller

Manheim, R. D. 2, Pa.

Phone 665-4136

LEROY GEIB ESTATE

R. D. 2, Manheim, Penna.

Dealer in Full Line of

ESHELMAN'S FEEDS — GRAINS — HAY

STRAW & FERTILIZER

Phone Manheim 665-4137

Compliments of

JONAS B. GROFF & SONS

CATTLE HAULING

Manheim, Pa., R. D. 2

Phone 665-2954

PAUL E. WEBBER

HOTPOINT & G. E. APPLIANCES

WIRING SUPPLIES

Manheim, R. D. 3, Pa.

Phone 665-4500

GILBERT H. BAIR

- JEWELER -

"At The Sign of The Big Clock"

24 N. Main St., Manheim, Pa.

Phone 665-2477

Compliments of

R. AUBREY EDWARDS

DENTIST

38 S. Main St.

Manheim, Pa.

A Busy Little Shop With a Large Following

OBER'S BARBER SHOP

14 Market Square, Manheim, Pa.

Phone 665-3326 for Appointment

Shop: 665-3444

Res.: 665-4897

SNADER'S

WHEEL & FRAME SERVICE

Sun Hill Road

R. D. 1, Manheim, Pa.



J. HAROLD MERKEY

Chrysler - Plymouth - Valiant - Imperial

Top Quality Used Cars

New Car Sales & Service

675 Lancaster Rd.

329 W. High St.

Phone 665-2476

Phone 665-2193

MANHEIM, PA.

F. L. HALDEMAN & SONS

R. D. 2

MANHEIM, PA.

PHONE 665-2344

Plumbing — Heating — Cooling — Oil — Gas and Electric Heat, Forced Air, Hydro-
nic and Radiant Heating, Complete line of Cooling Equip., Stover Water Conditioners,
Blackstone Washers & Dryers, Pumps for every need. Complete Bathroom Service.

Manheim Frozen Food Lockers

Serving Manheim
and Vicinity Since

1945

13 N. MAIN ST.



Quality Meats
Frozen Foods
Locker Service
Processing

MANHEIM, PA.



STEHMAN'S POTATO CHIPS

The Favorite of Children and Adults

Henry and Elsie Stehman were typical Lancaster County Farmers on a farm in R. D. No. 1, Manheim, Pa., previous to 1924.

In 1924 they were asked to substitute for an Aunt, who made potato chips for a market in Lancaster. They did this plus some extra with which they treated their friends. They made such a hit that the people of the neighborhood wanted to buy them. So additional chips were made to be sold locally and Mr. Chick Reidinger was the first cash customer.

At first the chips were made on a kitchen stove. Then as volume increased a large iron kettle was used and they were made in the tobacco cellar. Within a year it became necessary to build a 10x12 separate building and later additions were built all around the original building. These chips were peddled from house to house in Manheim.

By 1949 the chip business became more important than the farming. So the farm was sold and on a new location, south of Manheim, along the

old Lancaster pike, a new home was built with the new factory to rear designed for the large scale production of potato chips. However, by 1959 it became necessary to enlarge this plant.

The volume is such that the capacity of the plant is consumed in Lancaster, Lebanon, and York Counties. Delivery is made in the latest type stand-in delivery trucks. These potatoes used for chips come from Florida in the spring, then from North Carolina, then Virginia, and then the local crop from Pennsylvania, and some from New York complete the years supply.

The process consists of a conveyor which feeds the potatoes to a peeling machine, then to an automatic slicer, then to large vat type boiler, which is surf heated by oil. From here the chips are conveyed to a drainer and a drier where they are salted. Than to an automatic bagging machine. They are packaged in 5c, 10c, and 35c air tight transparent bags and in 2 pound cans for distribution.

We invite you to **"ASK FOR STEHMAN'S"** Potato Chips

J. C. GINGRICH

BUILDER SINCE 1887

MANHEIM BOOK STORE

HALLMARK CARDS

GIFTS — STATIONERY

BOOKS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

65 South Main St.

Ph. 665-2308

ROBERT C. STIRLING

KEMPER INSURANCE

20 N. Main St. Manheim, Pa. Phone 665-2174

Compliments of

RUTH BRENNER M.D.

Market Square

Manheim, Pa.

House of Charm Beauty Salon

"The Finest in Beauty Care"

80 N. Main St.

Phone 665-2435

Manheim, Pa.

YOUNG'S MACHINE SHOP

ALL TYPES OF METAL WORK

Manheim, R. D. 1, Pa.

Phone 665-2887

Built Spring 1955 by Edna Hoffer

Day of Opening — June 6, 1955

To present date we have 115 Admissions

PLEASANT VIEW REST HOME

MANHEIM JEWELRY CO.

17 N. MAIN ST.
MANHEIM, PENNA.

Diamonds

China

Christal

Watches

Silver

Gifts

Brubaker's Professional Dry Cleaning and Pressing

James E. Shraub — Owner

22 S. Main St. — Manheim, Penna.

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Shirt Laundry Service

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RALPH SNAVELY

Goodyear Tires and Exide Batteries Accessories

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Manheim, Penna.

Country Cured Hams and Bacon

RICHARD G. CARPER

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Country Smoked Meats and Cheese

Bus. Phone 665-7552

Manheim, Pa.

HAROLD W. DIFFENDERFER

BUILDING CONTRACTOR

12 Years of Experience in the Building Field

R. D. 1

MANHEIM, PA.

Phone 665-2973

SWEET n HOT STOP

THICK SHAKES

SNACKS

One mile north of Manheim on Route 72

Phone 665-2434



BINKLEY & OBER INC.

VIBRATED CONCRETE BLOCKS

CRUSHED STONE

Phone Lanc. LO 9-0441

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TRANSIT — MIX CONCRETE

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CONCRETE AND MASON SAND

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McMINN'S ASPHALT CO., INC.

Manheim Pike

East Petersburg, Pa.

Phone LO 9-2623

Application of Bituminous Materials — Road and Airport Construction —

Portable Asphalt Mixing Plants

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156 SOUTH GRANT STREET

MANHEIM, PA.

"Fresh From Farm To Table in 24 Hours"

Real Estate

Equipment

J. OMAR LANDIS

AUCTIONEER

R. D. 1 Manheim, Pa. 665-4806

Complete Auction & Liquidation Service

Automobiles Personal Property



Business established April 1952. Having 25 years experience. Fifteen of which were with H. B. Ritter as foreman. Business was purchased from H. B. Ritter Estate who had been serving Manheim and community for 40 years.

CHRISTIAN B. STAUFFER

Residential — Industrial — Painter

Hock - O - Lite Paint

Manheim R. D. 1 — Phone 665-2249

Compliments of

H. M. WITMYER INC.

Direct hauling to and from Philadelphia

PHONE 665-2782

MANHEIM, PA.

W. P. KEECH & SON

FURNITURE — FUNERAL DIRECTORS

MANHEIM, PENNA.

The furniture store was opened in 1858 by Peter A. Wenger who operated it until 1886 when his son, The Reverend Aaron H. Wenger, took over the business and operated it in conjunction with a Funeral Profession until July 11, 1914 at which time the business and profession were sold to W. P. Keech. In 1935 John A. Keech became a partner and the business is operated today under the name of **W. P. Keech & Son Furniture Store and Funeral Home.**

STERNER'S SHOE STORE

16 South Main Street

"Where Prices and Quality Meet"

MANHEIM, PA.

MEN'S SHOES

Massagic
Air Cushion Shoes

Wolverine

Weyenburg

Foot King

WOMEN'S SHOES

American - Girl

Enna - Jetticks

Williams

Tarsel - Tred

CHILDREN'S SHOES

Foot - Traits

Corrective - Regular

American Juniors

Old Pals

We Fit and Sell Corrective Shoes by Foot-Traits

VISIT OUR ECONOMY BASEMENT
FOR TOP VALUES IN SHOES

— "Where Every Day Is Sale's Day" —

B. F. Goodrich Canvas & Rubber Footwear For The Whole Family

SILCO CUT PRICE STORES, Inc.

Looking Forward to growing with Manheim for the next 100 Years

26-28 Market Square

Manheim, Pa.

Phone 665-2107

Phones: Office - - EX 7-6986

Residence - - EX 2-1917

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL — 24-HOUR SERVICE

JOHN G. STUMPF, Inc.

DISTRIBUTOR OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Fuel Oil, Gasoline, Motor Oils, Greases and Kerosene

Plants:

West Willow, Pa.

Manheim Pike

Offices:

517 Union Street

Lancaster, Pa.



Highlighting the famed and colorful career of our town's founder, this Stiegel Mural by Charles X. Carlson, Kirks Mills, Pa., is in the office of Bombergers' Insurance Agency. The mural shows the arrival in 1750 of "Good Ship Nancy," carrying Henry William Stiegel to the new land. The iron works depict his first industry, at Elizabeth Furnace near Brickerville. Working with the surveyor, T. Lincoln, Stiegel plans his town of Manheim. At his tower on "Tower Hill," Schaefferstown, the cannon booms to announce his arrival. From the band platform on his "Town Mansion," a band of workmen heralds his return to Manheim. To the right is shown the first German Lutheran Church and "One Red Rose," the payment of which is celebrated annually in June. His final industrial attempt shows the glass blowers fashioning fancy and common glass at the Glass-House. Today this rare glass is seen only in fine glass collections. Finally, his carriage with eight horses, forerunners and hounds, depict that part of his life that earned him the title of "Baron Stiegel," the man who left a hallmark never to be forgotten.

BOMBERGERS' INSURANCE AGENCY

60 S. Prussian St., Manheim, Penna.

Phone 665-2273

BUSINESS HISTORY

Founded in 1931 by Walter L. Bomberger, the business was operated for many years under his name. In 1955, Bombergers' Insurance Agency was formed by Walter L. Bomberger in association with his son Walter L. Bomberger, Jr., and later joined by his second son Andrew B. Bomberger. Now in the 31st year of operation, this independent insurance agency continues to serve the community with insurance service and needs.



PROUD TO BE A PART OF A PROGRESSIVE COMMUNITY

GOSHERT'S PHARMACY



"Loyal To the ethics of Pharmacy"

11 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Phone 665-2145

MANHEIM, PA.

STIEGEL BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY

MANHEIM, PENNA.

Organized August 25, 1926. First Board of Directors

Dr. R. O. Diehl	John Bartley	Fred Wilk	J. G. Sabo	R. H. Miller
B. W. Luttenberger	R. F. Walter	H. E. Palm	W. R. McCauley	J. G. Graybill
C. H. Keen	J. D. Rohrer	W. A. Gilbert	Paul Jones	W. R. Noggle

The growth of the association is shown by the following figures:

	1951	1961
Mortgage Loans	\$153,033.03	\$594,221.29
Installment Shares	83,373.00	174,017.03
Full Paid Shares	34,000.00	374,200.00

Present board of directors:

R. Y. Baker	E. S. Diehl	G. L. Eyman	H. R. Graybill	J. K. Graybill
N. M. Greenawalt	C. G. Hollinger	C. H. Keen	A. M. Leidy	R. M. Martin
W. B. Martin	H. E. Palm	J. H. Ruhl	P. H. Stern	R. F. Walter

Current full paid share dividend rate 4%



myer's FURNITURE

Carpets and Upholstering

936 LANCASTER ROAD + MANHEIM, PENNSYLVANIA + 665-8436

MYER'S FURNITURE STORE AND CUSTOM UPHOLSTERING



(From 1932 to 1962)

The history of our business started when we worked as an apprentice in the upholstery trade at Myer Bros. east of Manheim in 1932. Since there were no fabrics and supplies available during the war period we discontinued the work for the duration of the war.

After the war we started doing upholstery in the basement of our dwelling at 44 South Hazel Street. Eleven years of growth made changes necessary. We then looked for land along Route 72 with hopes of building new facilities to meet our needs.

In the spring of 1957 we broke ground for our present buildings which include 5,000 square feet of show room, 3,000 square feet for shop and storage space. After two years of operation in these facilities we found a need for more space. So in 1959 we added 4,000 square feet of space, which gives us approximately 12,000 square feet. Again we find ourselves thinking — should we add more space?

We deeply appreciate the respect and patronage shown by the good people of Manheim and surrounding community and we will do our best to serve you in the future through custom upholstery of new and used furniture, complete auto upholstery, custom made draperies, carpets, furniture (Early American—Traditional and Modern) and bedding.

QUALITY BUYERS SHOP AT MYER'S, along Route 72, one mile south of Manheim.

"WE PLAN AND PLANT"

Your One Stop Nursery

Visit Our Garden Mart Often

ROOT'S NURSERIES

AND

LANDSCAPE SERVICE

Expert Landscape Design and Planting

Finish Grading and Seeding

Telephone Landisville TW 8-6611

R. D. 1 — MANHEIM, PENNSYLVANIA

SAUDER CHEVROLET CO.

SALES & SERVICE

350 S. MAIN ST.,

MANHEIM, PA.

SERVING MANHEIM 23 YEARS

MORRIS H. SHAFFER

Nationwide Insurance

AUTO FIRE LIFE

10 MARKET SQUARE

MANHEIM, PA.

Dial 665-2411

MANHEIM BRASS FOUNDRY INC.

MANHEIM, PENNSYLVANIA

A Division of Mansfield Brass and Aluminum

General Offices

MANSFIELD, OHIO

FRIGIDAIRE APPLIANCES

new and used

HOOVER CLEANERS

S A L E S & S E R V I C E

HARRY C. SMITH

33 Market Square

Manheim, Pa.

Hostetter's Flower & Gift Shop

"Flowers For All Occasions"

Mailing Address:

Greenhouse Address:

160 S. CHARLOTTE ST.

SOUTH PITT ST.

MANHEIM, PENNSYLVANIA

Compliments of

JOHN H. SHENK

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

217 S. Main St.

Manheim, Pa.

WORLEY & OBETZ

ATLANTIC PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Heating Oils Our Specialty

Phones 665-2311 or 665-2304

Manheim, Pa.

JOHN MILLER

Barber Shop

Est. 1941

112 N. Main St.

Manheim, Penna.

KAUFFMAN'S

TEXACO SERVICE STATION

LUBRICATION—WASHING—ACCESSORIES

216 N. Main St. - Ph. 665-2010 - Manheim, Pa.

LINN C. LONGENECKER

Wholesale Florist 48 North Oak Street

Established in 1929, with 18,000 square feet under glass, by Monroe H. Hostetter and managed by Frank Earhart. Purchased by present owner in 1954 and increased to present capacity of five houses with 27,000 square feet under glass.

Specializing in Carnations and Chrysanthemums for the Harrisburg and Philadelphia markets.

PEIFFER BROS. TIRE SHOP

15 E. Stiegel St.

Manheim, Pa.

LEE — GATES & MOHAWK

Expert Recapping at Low Cost

Stop in or Call — 665-2330

LANE'S ESSO

S. Main St. Manheim, Pa. Ph. 665-2245

FREE PICK UP AND DELIVERY

S. & H. Green Stamps

HERSHEY MOTOR STOKER

STOKER and OIL BURNER SERVICE

24 Hour Service

Phone 665-2441

Manheim, Pa.

GIBBLE'S MOBIL SERVICE

Minor Repairs — Accessories

Complete Car Care

246 S. Main St.

Manheim, Pa.

Compliments of

ARTHUR J. ULRICH

HEATING — PLUMBING — GULF FUEL OIL

Landisville, Pa.

TW 8-8122

If It's Electrical Call:—

RICHARD N. KELLER

— Experienced in —

ELECTRICAL HEATING INSTALLATION

405 W. Ferdinand St. Manheim, Penna.

Phone 665-3275

NORTH PENN STREET GARAGE

REPAIRING — REFINISHING — BODY WORK

Roy M. Nissley, Proprietor

Manheim, Pa.

Phone 665-2766



BECK BROS.

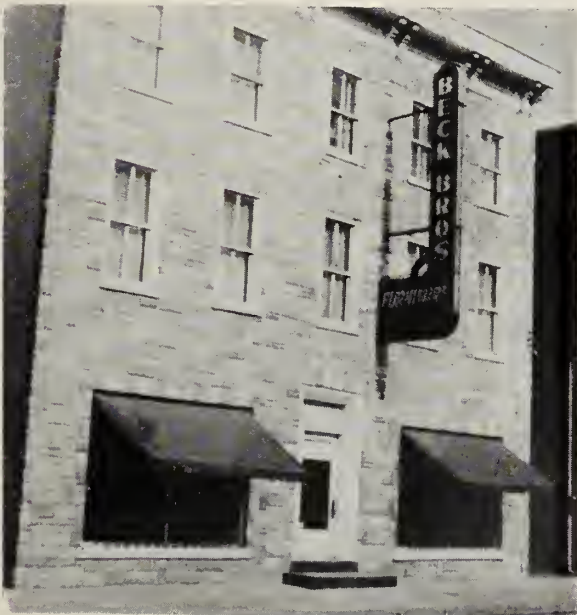
Photo 1914 showing present owners A. B. and Paul Beck

T. S. Beck, father of the present owners, formed a partnership in 1899 in Manheim, Pa. with David Hummer operating under the name of Beck and Hummer for the purpose of conducting a Furniture and Undertaking business.

Mr. Hummer released his share to Mr. Elmer B. Beck in 1912 and the name was changed to T. S. Beck and Son. At that time the Henry Arndt Property was purchased and the stock moved from East High Street to the present location, 9-11 North Main Street.

The elder Mr. Beck retired in 1923 and Elmer Beck continued under the name of Beck & Co. until 1925 when Mr. Paul Beck became a partner forming the Company of Beck Bros. In 1947 Mr. Elmer Beck retired from active business and Mr. A. B. Beck and Mr. Rufus B. Weidman joined the organization. This partnership continued until January of 1962 when Mr. Weidman released his share to the present owners.

In 1953 the Nissley Property at 21 Market Square, Manheim, and the Muth Property at 216 S. Broad St., Lititz, were purchased and converted into Modern Funeral Homes.



Manheim Store, 9-11 N. Main St.



Beck Funeral Home, 21 Market Square

CONGRATULATIONS

To Manheim On Achieving 200 years of Progress

We Are Proud To Be Part

Of This Wonderful Community

Best Wishes & Good Luck For
Continuous Growth
and Achievements

IGA FOODLINER

347 So. Main St.

MANHEIM, PA.

Everyday Low, Low Prices

LANCASTER VALITE INC.

MANHEIM PIKE

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bituminous Mixed Materials

DISTRIBUTORS OF

Road Asphalts and Tar

LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA

PLUMBING

PUMPS AND ALL

HEATING

KINDS OF REPAIRS

AIR CONDITIONING

DISSINGER & CONNELLY

40 N. Charlotte St. Manheim, Penna.

Phone 665-2406

Root's Country Market

R. D. 1, Manheim, Penna.

STARTED 1925

37 Years

Sale Every Tuesday Night

Manheim Building & Loan Association

MANHEIM, PA.

Organized For The Promotion of Thrift & Home Ownership

FOR INVESTORS:

FULL PAID SHARE CERTIFICATES issued in multiples of \$100.00.

INSTALLMENT SHARES issued at \$1.00 per share per month

FOR HOME BUYER:

Direct Reduction mortgages whereby home can be purchased on a monthly payment plan instead of paying rent.

Officers & Directors

Pres. Dr. Samuel C. Kraybill
V. Pres. Walter M. Sherer
Sec. Harry B. Shearer
Treas. J. Norman Weaver
Solicitor Abram H. Young, Esq.

Walter L. Bomberger — Paul Hoffman
Francis L. Cassel — Warren P. Keech
Charles W. Edwards — Horace H. Martin, Jr.
Francis L. Helt — J. David Young, Esq.

Organized 1911

Assets over \$975,000.00

Rettew's Dept. Store

1 and 3 North Main St.

SERVING MANHEIM SINCE 1919

Willis Rettew 1919-1923; Mrs. Willis Rettew 1923-1932; Elden N. Rettew 1932 to date.

Two Floors are devoted to selling.

Basement, Variety Store selling 1st Floor; Shoe Dept. — Piece Goods — Men's, Women's and Children's, ready-to-wear — Men's Work Clothing — Floor Coverings, Bedding.

For 27 years Rettew's hold a "Ben Franklin" — a system of 2,400 Stores.



The Once Stiegel Mansion Which Housed

The First General Store In Manheim

This 200 year old building has been used for retail business for 137 years. The original lines of the Stiegel home were destroyed in 1872. A remodeling program, which was completed by the present owner in 1957 gives a new look to the basement, First Floor and show windows front.

Compliments of

Darling Valve & Manufacturing Co.

Williamsport, Pa.

BOWL AT

ART'S BOWLING LANES

South of Manheim on

Route 72

Compliments of

JOHNSON'S SEA FOOD

Compliments of

COPE'S

PLUMBING — HEATING

343 S. Main St.

Manheim, Penna.

Phone 665-2176

COWART'S GULF SERVICE

N. Main & Colebrook Sts.

Manheim, Penna.

Phone 665-2978

Compliments of

C. J. HOSLER

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IN BETTER MARKETS EVERYWHERE!

JOHN COPE'S CORN

CANNED FROZEN DRIED

JOHN F. COPE CO., INC. Manheim • Lancaster County • Pennsylvania

For Over Half a Century

JOHN F. COPE CO. INC.

Successors to the "Original" Cope Family

Founded 1900

MANHEIM, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

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Twin Oaks

THE HISTORY OF JOHN COPE'S DRIED SWEET CORN

Few people realized that corn is a distinctly American dish. When the first pilgrims landed on New England's rocky shore they found the Indians growing corn. No one knows the true origin of corn, nor how the American Indians came to know of it.

The friendly Indians soon taught the colonists to plant, cultivate and harvest their own corn crops. Following the harvest the natives showed the settlers how to dry the ripe corn kernels in the sun or in crude ovens built for this purpose. It was corn, thus dried, that augmented the sparse food supply of the early settlers and carried the colony thru the first rugged winters in the New World. Because the settlers were able to live off the land and the colony survived and grew, had this not been possible starvation would have completely destroyed the first colony.

Small wonder then that this important crop should soon become surrounded with legend. We are told that our forefathers believed that the serving of Dried Sweet Corn at Thanksgiving and Christmas insured good luck and prosperity for the year ahead. This practice has survived thru the years; to this day many in America follow the custom . . . many people even send gift packages of Dried Sweet Corn to distant friends for the holiday feasts.

Until the beginning of the present century, the only persons who could enjoy the distinctively different flavor of Dried Sweet Corn were farm families who grew and dried their own supply. It was in the year 1900 that a prosperous Pennsylvania Dutch farmer in Manheim, Lancaster County, decided to undertake the first commercial production of Dried Sweet Corn. This hearty pioneer of the Dried Sweet Corn Industry was the grandfather of John F. Cope (owner and President of John F. Cope Company, Inc., Manheim, Pennsylvania).

At the turn of the century Market Day was quite an event in the weekly social life of most every community. Farmers from the surrounding countryside would come to town and set up stands in the Farmer's Market; there they would display any surplus farm products they wished to sell to the city folks. Plump geese, savory country-cured hams, bacon and sausages, nest-fresh eggs, tangy home-made cheeses, oven-fresh farm-baked bread and aromatic pastries, and a host of other farm-produced delicacies tempted the housewives who crowded the aisles of the market. Life moved at a less-hurried pace in those days and, in addition to doing her weekly shopping, the housewife found the busy Farmer's Market an ideal meeting place in which to visit with her neighbors and exchange the latest bits of local gossip and news.

It was into just such a market, The Farmer's Market in Lancaster, that Grandfather Cope offered for sale his first Dried Sweet Corn. The initial supply of Dried Sweet Corn was very limited. Grandfather Cope dried the first corn in the oven of the huge kitchen stove or spread the corn on sheets of glass placed on the roof of a low farm building to catch the warm rays of the sun. Soon customers were telling their friends about Grandfather Cope's delicious Dried Sweet Corn and demand soon exceeded the limited supply.

In an attempt to increase production a special wood-burning oven was installed on the Cope farm; this soon was replaced with a coal-burning Waynesboro Fruit Dryer. A decided improvement over the oven, the Fruit Dryer had a peak capacity

of one bushel of Dried Sweet Corn a day. With this equipment Grandfather Cope was able to produce forty bushels (1,600 lbs.) of fine Dried Sweet Corn for market that year.

The business prospered and the late Frank H. Cope (father of John F. Cope) was taken into the operation at this time. Even with the help of son, Frank, Grandfather was kept busy. When the harvest season rolled round the ripe ears of sweet corn were hand-pulled, loaded into horse-drawn wagons and carted to the processing plant. Here each ear was hand-fed into a debutting machine; the machine cut the butt and loosened the husks so that husks and silk could be removed in another hand operation. The de-silked ears of golden corn were placed in a large iron boiler to be steam-cooked for 35 minutes; steam was generated by a small 15-horsepower boiler.

The steam cocked ears were permitted to cool sufficiently to be handled by the cutters. Cutting the tender kernels from the ear was another hand operation that utilized old-fashioned slaw cutters. The kernels were spread in large trays which were placed on drying racks and heated by hot air. These trays had to be turned at regular intervals to insure uniform drying of the kernels in all parts of the trays. When thoroughly dried, the corn was passed through a shredder to reduce the kernels to small uniform particles.

Thus equipped the business continued to grow and in several years an annual production of 400 to 500 bushels (16,000 to 20,000 lbs.) was realized.

In 1907 it was realized that production was catching up with the local demand; if the business was to continue to expand distribution must be developed farther from home and new sales outlets needed to be established. Two other sons were brought into the business to take over production and Grandfather Cope took over sales; traveling from town to town introducing his Dried Sweet Corn and opening up additional wholesale and retail outlets for his product.

Today John Cope's Dried Sweet Corn is sold nationwide and also enjoys growing sales in the export market. The plant itself is a far cry from what it was back in 1900. Today there are ten modern trucks in the motor pool to transport the harvested corn from the growing fields to the processing plant. Mechanized corn pickers have replaced outmoded hand-picking operation. Three 150 horse-power oil-fired boilers now replace the 15 horsepower rig of earlier days. In the processing plant 35 electric motors that develop 195 horsepower have replaced the obsolete gas engines to drive the maze of plant machinery. With the help of this modern equipment we today perform the same operations in three minutes that formerly required an entire day.

Over the past five years we have been able to maintain an average annual production of 460,000 pounds of John Cope's Dried Sweet Corn. In the next decade we hope to double this production.

JOHN COPE'S FROZEN FRESH SWEET CORN

For those who prefer frozen foods, John Cope's Frozen Fresh Sweet Corn is now available in the frozen food cabinets of many markets. This delicious Garden-Fresh White Corn makes it possible for you to serve "Fresh Picked" Corn all year round. You see, the miracle of modern fast-freezing stops the clock scant hours after this sweet White Corn is picked in the fields of Lancaster County.

ALBRIGHT & FRIEL INC.

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41-43 N. Main Street
MANHEIM, PENNA.

We are proud to have been a part of the transportation history of Manheim and vicinity for more than fifty years as this business was started by the late Elam S. Zimmerman in 1907 and has continued as the local outlet for Reo vehicles ever since that time.



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The business was established by Harvey S. Weidman in 1898 and operated under that name to 1928 at that time it was turned over to his sons John, Charles, Paul and operated under the name Weidman Bros. up to this date. However due to the death of two brothers in 1957 the business is now operated by Chas. B. Weidman and son Richard. We are proud of this record and Thank all who helped make it possible.

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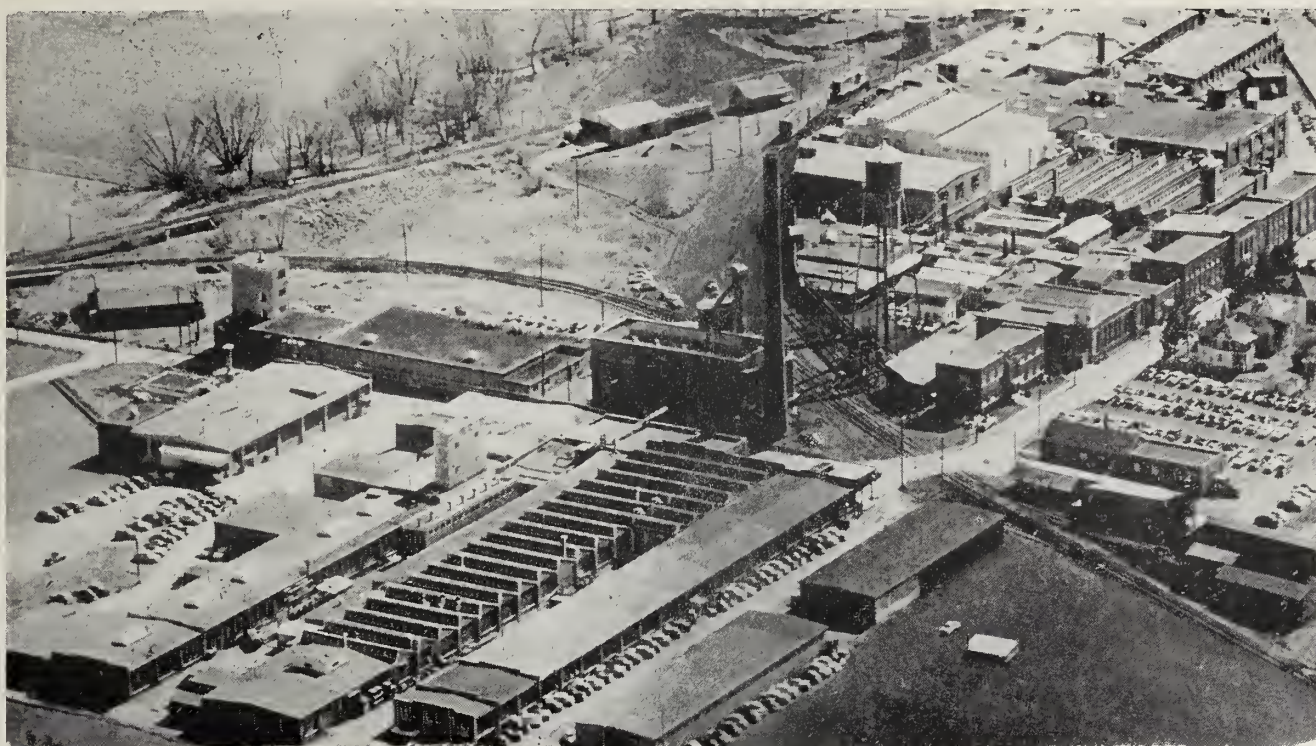
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UNITED STATES ASBESTOS DIVISION

Raybestos - Manhattan, Inc.

MANHEIM, PA.

Pictured is Manheim's largest industrial plant — the United States Asbestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. Organized 56 years ago, in 1906, as the United States Asbestos Company with a capital of \$60,000, it has had a steady, continuous growth year-after-year.

Operations were started with four (4) employees in a building that had been occupied by Manheim Canning Co. By 1914 approximately 200 people were employed. Rapid growth of the business required additional capital, and in 1910 the company was reorganized with capitalization of \$175,000. As the business continued to grow, and new products were developed, new buildings were added and additional personnel was employed.

In September 1929, the United States Asbestos Company, then the largest asbestos textile manufacturer in the country, merged with other recognized leaders in the industry and became a division of a new corporation known as Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

During the past 32 years the growth of the Corporation and the United States Asbestos Division has been the result of sound business policy in the development of materials, manufacturing operations, marketing methods and the attitude of management to personnel problems.

Markets to which products of United States Asbestos Division are sold are as varied as the products them-

selves. Manufacturers of automobiles, trucks, buses, tractors, cranes, shovels and other types of industrial equipment comprise a huge market. The automotive service industry, comprised of jobbers distributing automotive parts and equipment to automotive repair shops, service stations and truck and bus fleets is another important outlet for brake lining, clutch facings, automatic transmission parts, hydraulic brake parts and fluid sold under the nationally-known trade name of Grey-Rock.

Other products for which United States Asbestos Division is famous are asbestos textiles used in the wire and cable industry, commercial laundry field, and as cloth in the safety garment field; mechanical packings for pumps, air compressors and hydraulic equipment; "Teflon" sheet, rod, tube, tape and hose used in the chemical, aircraft, electrical, missile and rocket, and many other industrial fields.

The development of reinforced asbestos plastics during the past few years has resulted in their wide acceptance by manufacturers of missiles and rockets for component parts of those products, and the addition of sizeable plant facilities to produce the increasingly large quantities required for this most important field.

Today, the United States Asbestos Division employs about 1400 people, and looks forward to increased prosperity in Manheim in the years ahead.

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Manheim, Pa.



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 ROBERT O. HESS MORRIS B. GINDER
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Assistant Cashiers

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Proof Clerk

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 GLADYS F. SHENK NANCY FAHNESTOCK

Caretaker

DAVID P. MILLER

CONDENSED STATEMENT

MARCH 20, 1962

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts	\$4,119,849.58
United States Government Securities	1,536,824.52
Corporate and Municipal Bonds	1,040,422.72
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	23,250.00
Cash and Due From Banks	1,432,516.39
Banking House and Fixtures	83,649.82
Other Real Estate	11,347.03
Other Assets	99.80
TOTAL	\$8,247,959.86

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 125,000.00
Surplus Fund	650,000.00
Undivided Profits	273,412.42
Reserves for Contingencies, etc.	97,500.00
Reserves for Bad Debts	65,412.42
Reserve for Taxes	18,677.10
Deposits	6,979,903.83
Income Collected but not earned	37,354.73
Other Liabilities	699.09
TOTAL	\$8,247,959.86

TRUST DEPARTMENT

The Bank holds TRUST FUNDS in various capacities in the sum of \$886,722.71 which is not included in the above figures.

The Bank is acting as Trustee for Bonds issued in amount of \$1,510,000.00.

Greetings fellow townsmen, greetings neighbors residing in Manheim's environs, and greetings to strangers from more distant points who come to help us commemorate the 200th anniversary of the founding of this historic community. May the impressions you carry away from here have a wholesome influence on your entire future.

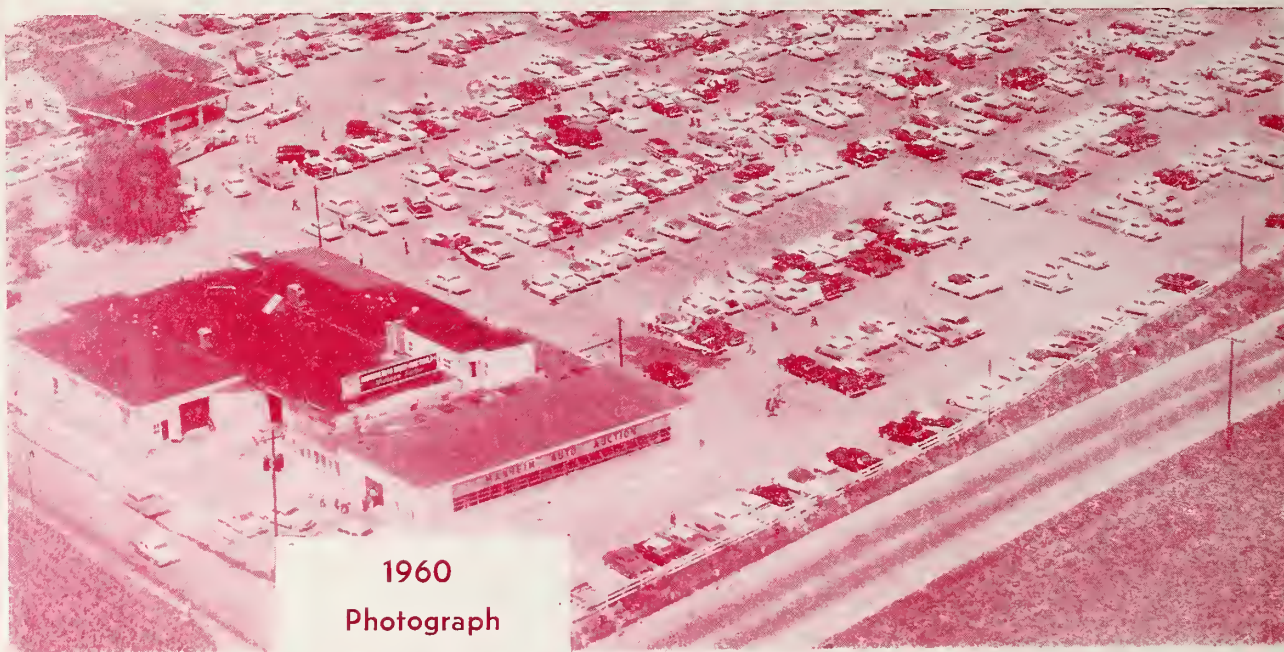
We are proud to be a part and parcel of the events now transpiring here. And while we as a bank are only 75 years old, yet we feel that we have filled a useful and important role in helping to develop the line-up of industries and business we have.

May we all look forward to a happier, bigger, and more prosperous community.

The Keystone National Bank of Manheim

Manheim, Pennsylvania





1960

Photograph

MANHEIM AUTO AUCTION

LARGEST IN THE WORLD

Founded in 1945, the Manheim Auto Auction has in less than two decades gained national fame and grown to be the world's largest auto auction.

The Manheim Auto Auction was originally operated as Leister's Auto Auction, at the rear of Drape Hershey's property. It was purchased after about one and one-half years by the present Manheim Auto Auction, Inc., with Mr. Leister becoming a stockholder.

At this time the new corporation purchased the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Building situated along Route 72 and the Lancaster Junction Road. In 1947 the auction was moved to the new location. At this time the auction was selling an average of 100 cars per week on a strictly wholesale basis.

Growth continued at a rapid pace, with sales every Friday. The corporation purchased nine additional acres of land, most of which is now macadamized, and constructed three additional selling lanes. Further expansion included a modern cafeteria restaurant seating 150 persons, a snack bar, a group of seven offices plus a main office, a large notary room with telephone, information and checking rooms, a ladies' lounge and a registration building.

As the cars are registered, they are parked on the lot according to the year model, and dispatched to the lanes by dispatchers who are

in constant touch with the office by Walkie-Talkies.

A closed television circuit is used and a television set in each room shows the number of cars going through each of the four lanes. Colored lights indicate the condition of each car sold.

An average of 45 cars per hour are sold on each lane, with total transactions of \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 every sales day. After a car is sold it is signed for with an I. D. card. The customer has one-half hour to test, check and pay for the car at the notary counter. The seller is paid by a Manheim Auto Auction check. A bookkeeping machine records the sale, the purchase, writes the check, and makes up the deposit in one operation.

All cars are checked on the lot by State Police against a Stolen Cars list. Buyers' and sellers' credit are checked as their respective cards are placed in the bookkeeping machine.

Each week confidential sales reports are printed in Manheim Auction's own office and mailed to car dealers the Saturday morning following the sale.

Taxi service is furnished for customers from the airports and railroads. Only authorized dealers are admitted.

Sales at Manheim Auto Auction now average 750 cars each Friday.

The Officers and Board of Directors are: Paul H. Stern, President, Manheim, Pa.; B. Z. Mellinger, Vice President, New Holland, Pa.; Jacob H. Ruhl, Secretary-Treasurer, Manheim, Pa.; Arthur Walters, Director, Lancaster, Pa.; Francis L. Cassel, General Manager, Manheim, Pa.; Edward G. Reese, Assistant Manager, Lititz, Pa.